The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6053. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A NEW REGIME.

First Meeting of the French National Assembly.

Resignation of Favre and the Government of Defense.

Garibaldi Declines a Seat in the Assembly.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Improbability of a Resumption of Hostilities.

The German Emperor and Army to Enter Paris in Triumph.

Oppressive German Exactions from the French.

Preparations in America for Sending them Food.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Meeting of the New Body at Bordeaux—Rules of the Chamber of 1849 Adopted—Garibaldi Declines a Seat—The Government of Defense Resigns.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—In the Assembly today the Rules and other internal arrangements of the Chamber of 1849 were adopted.

The President read a letter from GARIBALDI in which the General declines the seat in the Assembly offered him by several Departments.

JULES FAVRE, for himself and in the name of his colleagues at Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the powers confided to them as the Government of National Defense. He stated that the Ministers would remain in office until the constitution of a new Government, to maintain order.

Another Dispatch—Three Hundred Deputies Present—Secretaries Appointed.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—At the preparatory sitting of the French National Assembly today, about three hundred Deputies were present. The session was formally opened, and Secretaries appointed.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Returns from Paris Tardy and Incomplete—Twenty Departments to be Heard From—Scattering Results.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says that 200 candidates for the Assembly were balloted for at the elections in that city, and that the counting of the votes is therefore necessarily very slow. It is thought that the votes are so scattered among the various candidates that the delegation from the capitol is not full, and that a second election will have to be held.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—The Government here is still without news of the result of the elections in Paris. The latest dispatch by telegraph from the capital says the result was not known yesterday morning.

MM. PICARD, THIERS, FAVRE and GAMBETTA are elected from the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, and the Duke D'AUMALE from that of Oise.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13—Evening.—The result of the elections in twenty Departments is still awaited by the Government. Most of these are occupied by German troops. M. THIERS is elected by eighteen Departments. Gen. TROCHU by seven, Gen. CHANGARNIER by four, M. GAMBETTA by three, M. JULES FAVRE by two, and M. "DUFOUR" by four Departments. There is yet no news from the Paris elections.

LONDON, Feb. 13—6 P. M.—M. TACHARD is elected to the Assembly from the Department of Haut-Rhine.

The Commandment of Havre has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

A German Semi-Official Opinion on Resumption of Hostilities—Peace Expected at the Prussian Head-Quarters—Reported Extension of the Armistice.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* judges from the result of the elections in France, that the resumption of the war is not to be expected, and thinks there is scarcely a doubt that the armistice will be prolonged.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The special correspondent of the *Times* at a Berlin, telegraphs to the evening edition of that paper that it is confidently expected at head-quarters that peace will shortly be concluded. Nevertheless military and finanancial preparations continue.

It is reported that the armistice has been prolonged until the 28th inst.

PARIS.

The Government Buys No More Provisions for the City—Surrendering the Arms—Resignation of Ducrot.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The French Government has ceased buying provisions for Paris.

Provisions in immense quantities were continually arriving, and the soldiers were used in unloading the trains.

JULES FAVRE has gone to Bordeaux.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 12th that the delivery of the arms to the Germans has been completed by the Army of Paris. The Germans are destroying the French guns, which prove to be useless on account of the removal of portions of the breech-loading apparatus.

A Commission, numbering four Germans and three Frenchmen, was sitting at Versailles to arrange details unforeseen at the time of the convention of Jan. 28 for the capitulation of Paris.

The City of Paris has been authorized to contract a loan of 200,000,000 francs and to levy a municipal war tax.

Recent advices state that Gen. DUCROT is seriously ill, and that he has resigned his position in the army.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—The King of Belgium has given 10,000 francs toward the revictualing of Paris.

The German Army to Enter the City in Triumph—The Emperor William to Lunch in the Tuileries—Relief Trains Again in Motion.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Versailles reports, under date of the 12th, that the German Army will make a triumphal entry into Paris at noon of the 19th inst. The Emperor will proceed to the Palace of the Tuileries, and after partaking of lunch with his court and staff, will review the army from that building. In case the Tuileries should not be in proper condition for the reception of the Emperor, he will occupy the Palace of the Elysée. The Emperor will return to Berlin about the end of February.

The postal and relief trains from London, for Paris, which were recently stopped by the Germans, were, it appears, arrested under mistake, and were immediately released in pursuance of orders from head-quarters of the army.

GERMAN EXACTIONS IN FRANCE.

A Million Demanded in Dieppe—25,060,000 Paid by One Department Alone.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Dieppe, 13th, says the Germans have imposed contributions of 1,000,000 francs upon that city, and 22,000 francs on each of the adjacent villages, all of which are to be paid by the 14th inst. The authorities are unable to comply with the demand, having paid large amounts upon previous contributions. The Department of the Seine Inférieure is said to have already paid 25,600,000 of francs to the Germans.

The Prussians have levied a war contribution of 100,000 francs upon the inhabitants of St. Germain.

The Germans have imposed a contribution of a quarter of a million francs upon the town of Lillebonne, in the Department of the Seine-Inferieure.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A Monument to Von Werder—A Loan to Germany From Prussia—Prince Napoleon in Brussels—Hostilities in the East—Reported Risings in Departments Held by Germans.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 13.—The cities of Baden have resolved to erect a monument in honor of Gen. VON WERDER, whose defeat of Gen. BOURBAKI saved Germany from a French invasion.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Prussian Parliament has been asked to advance 50,000,000 of thalers to the Empire, which is to be refunded by the Parliament of Germany.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Prince NAPOLEON is in Brussels.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.—Hostilities continue in the Departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

LILLE, Feb. 13.—The Prussians have unaccountably stopped railway communication hence to Paris. It is reported that there have been risings of the population in the invaded districts, but the rumors are not credited.

The Boston Cargo of Food Nearly Ready—The United States Steamer Worcester.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Commodore STEADMAN, commandant of the navy-yard, has notified the Chairman of the French Aid Committee that the steam-ship *Worcester* will be in readiness to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 15th inst. On Saturday evening Commodore STEADMAN received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to fit out and prepare with all possible dispatch the United States steam-ship *Worcester* for the purpose of carrying the supplies from this country to the sufferers in France. The *Worcester* was recently built at this station, and is pronounced by those well versed in naval matters to be one of the best-constructed and fastest sailing vessels in the United States Navy. She has a capacity of 2,200 tons, and will stow away nearly 10,000 barrels. The *Worcester*, after receiving her freight, will proceed from this port direct to Havre, where she will discharge her cargo and then return to Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Vote by Ballot—An Official Correction—Sailing of the Members of the Joint High Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The statement of the *Observer*, that Right Hon. WILLIAM E. FORSTER intends to propose a compromise upon the question of the ballot, whereby it will be made optional with the returning officer of any constituency to ascertain, by means of the ballot, whether the ballot is desired, is denied upon authority.

The Cunard steam-ship *Cuba*, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New-York, took out among her passengers Earl DE GREY, Lord TENTERDEN, M. MONTAGUE BERNARD and Viscount GODERIC, of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the fishery question between Great Britain and the United States, and also of the *Alabama* and other claims of the United States upon Great Britain. The Commissioners are accompanied by a number of diplomatic attendants.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the General Outram in a Cyclone—Fifty-Three Lives Lost—The Facts Relating to the Loss of the French Transport—Ninety-Eight Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Bombay says the steamer *General Outram*, from Cochin, bound to Bombay, has foundered in a cyclone, in the Indian Ocean, and that fifty-three lives were lost.

A private letter from Cherbourg expresses the opinion that it is the steam transport *Lecerf* which was wrecked a few days ago off Cape La Hogue, and says that the loss of life by the calamity has been greatly exaggerated. The letter does not give any estimate of the number of the victims.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Evening.—It has been ascertained that only ninety-eight lives were lost on the French transport *Lecerf*, wrecked off Cape La Hogue.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Fresh Controversy Between Turkey and Greece—A Flood on the Danube—The Water Subsiding.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A controversy has arisen between Turkey and Greece respecting the mode in which the Greek troops have pursued brigands over the frontier into Turkish territory. Thus far, at least, there are no symptoms of more than a war of words.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—An overflow of the Danube has inundated the suburbs of Vienna, particularly Leopoldstadt and Rozan.

VIENNA, Feb. 13—Evening.—The flood in the Danube has subsided, but there is still danger of another rise in the river and of a further destruction of property.

The Libraries and Galleries of the Vatican—A Vote Adverse to the Cabinet in the Italian Chambers.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The Italian Parliament has, by the adoption of a resolution, declared the libraries and galleries of the Vatican to be national property. The measure was objected to by the Ministry and was carried against their opposition.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Release of the American Schooner White Fawn—Encouraging Immigration.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 13.—The American schooner *White Fawn*, which was captured by the Dominion cutter *Water Lilly*, has been released by a decision of the Vice-Admiralty. The Judge declared the act of the commander of the *Water Lilly* hasty and illegal.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 13.—The Province of Ontario has voted $30,000 to encourage immigration and $20,000 to build houses and clear from three to five acres of land on a number of free grant lots. The proposition is intended more particularly to meet the requirements of new settlers who may have $200 or $300 and be willing to pay a moderate sum, cash down, in order to obtain immediate shelter for their families and secure a crop of potatoes and other vegetables as a supply for the first Winter.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco City Hall—Robbery of a Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Messenger—The Indians in Arizona—A Mexican Governor Refuses to Give up a Mexican Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The premium of $5,000 for the best plan for a new City Hall has been awarded to AUGUSTUS LEVER, of the firm of FULLER & LEVER, New-York, the architects of the new State Capitol buildings at Albany. The hall will be on the general plan of the Albany Capitol....The steamship *William Taber* has just arrived from the lower coast with a large number of passengers, but she has anchored in the stream and sent for the Harbor Police. On the trip up the coast WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Express Agent was robbed, and the Police were wanted to arrest the robber. A detachment has accordingly gone aboard the vessel for that purpose....A bill has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature for the issue of territorial bonds to the amount of $200,000, to raise funds for the defense of the settlement against the Indians. The Apache Indians stole 110 head of cattle within five miles of Tucson, and attacked the haycutters on the Pimo Indian Reservation last week....Gov. PESQUERA, of the State of Sonora, Mexico, has declined on a technicality to surrender a Mexican murderer who escaped from Arizona, on a requisition from Gov. SAFFORD.

THE WEST.

Shocking Death of a Miner—A Fall of 530 Feet—Insurance Agents in Chicago Withdraw From the Board of Underwriters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—At the Illinois Valley Coal Mines Company shaft, three miles from Lasalle, on Friday last, a miner named KNOWLES stepped into the cage to descend to his work. The engineer, instead of lowering the cage, raised it, and KNOWLES, apprehending danger from contact with the pulley, jumped for the landing from which he had started, but instead of alighting on it, he struck his head against a post and was dashed backward into the shaft, and fell a distance of 530 feet. The bones of one of his legs were forced up into his body. Of course he was killed....Judge KING, an old and prominent citizen of Dubuque, Iowa, died today....The agents of the Lorillard, Atlantic and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies, of New-York; the Springfield Fire Insurance Company, of Massachusetts, and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, have withdrawn from the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Attitude of the Operators and Miners—The Former Indifferent, the Latter Suffering and Anxious to Work—The "Working Men's Benevolent Association's" Responsibility—The Operators to Meet Today in New-York.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 13.—A large number of coal operators were present at the meeting today. The meeting was held with closed doors. The utmost anxiety exists in business circles as to what the result will be. The operators are not anxious to resume work, the market being overstocked. It is generally conceded, that the men cannot hold out much longer. It is understood that but a few mines will resume work on Feb. 15, and those only to keep the furnaces going. The operators are unwilling to pay rates on the basis of last Fall. Much suffering exists among the miners' families. The community is sympathizing with them. They are willing to work, but are prevented from doing so by the so-called Working Men's Benevolent Association. The *Miners' Journal* of tomorrow, will contain the following editorial in relation to the meeting of operators held today:

> The meeting was organized about 2 o'clock, and continued in session until about 7, when it was adjourned, to meet in New-York City, tomorrow. Although the proceedings were by resolution directed to be kept private, we learn that a decided policy was determined upon, which, it is believed, when fully perfected, will enable the Schuylkill region to resume and to continue work during the balance of the season, with no reasonable fear of serious interruption. We sincerely hope this anticipation may be more than realized, and that the region may not be placed in the unfortunate position of last year.

A telegram received this afternoon from Shamokem states that the operators and workingmen at Northumberland County, at a meeting held today, agreed to resume work on the 15th of the present month, on the terms of the basis of 1869, with a sliding scale of thirty-three per cent. Operators are to pay the basis for the first month after coal goes below $3 per ton, but not afterward.

THE SOUTH.

Opposition to a Scheme of Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Southward.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 13.—The largest mass-meeting held in this city for many years assembled to-night at the Opera-house, to protest against the proposed legislative grants of right of way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the construction of a competing and connecting link of railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburg, Va. W. W. GROOTHMER was elected Chairman of the meeting. After spirited and able addresses by Col. J. W. HINTON, Col. WM. LAMB and others, of Norfolk, and JOHN GAGLE, Esq., of Portsmouth, resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject were adopted by acclamation, and copies were ordered to be forwarded to the members of the Virginia Legislature.

FIRES.

Losses in Gardiner, Me., and Hamilton, Canada—An Illinois Newspaper Office Burned.

GARDINER, Me., Feb. 13.—A fire here this morning destroyed PETER GRANT's grocery-store, loss $6,000, and S. A. KNIGHT's tin-ware and stove-store. The latter saved his stock.

HAMILTON, Canada, Feb. 13.—A fire broke out this morning in the store of FIELD & DAVIDSON, wholesale saddlers, in Lester's block, James-street. The whole block was in great danger for a time, but the fire was confined to the building. Adjoining property was slightly damaged. The stock was valued at $40,000; insured in the Royal Company, $6,000; Northern, $6,500; Scottish Fire, $4,000, and British American $2,000. The building was insured in the Victoria Mutual $2,000, and in the Home $2,000, which will cover the damage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A fire at Princeton, Ill., on Saturday night, burned the *Republican* newspaper office, the stores of Messrs SHERMAN and CLARK, R. B. FOSTER, HARRIS & COTTLE and others. Total loss, $20,000; covered by insurance.

ARKANSAS.

Attitude of Gov. Clayton on the Senatorship.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, Ark., says the Governor has nominated and the Senate confirmed JOHN E. BENNETT as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice BOWEN resigned. In regard to the Governor accepting the United States Senatorship, he says when the time of qualification arrives he will decide. He says he will accept the position, unless he knows that the interests of the people will be better subserved by his retaining the Executive chair.

THE RECENT STORM.

Progress Southward — Apprehended Freshet on the Savannah River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13.—The north-east storm prevails here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Heavy and continuous rains have swollen the Savannah River to such an extent as to cause serious apprehensions of a freshet in Augusta.

The Weather on Mount Washington—A Mountain Snow-Storm.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Barometer at 10 A. M., 23.39; thermometer, 3°; relative humidity, .78; wind, north, velocity of wind, 23 miles per hour. A snow-storm commenced here at 11 A. M. yesterday, and continued until 6 o'clock this morning. The summit is above the clouds, and the sun is shining.

Observations taken at 7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.55; thermometer, 3°; relative humidity, .73; wind, north; velocity of wind, 17 miles per hour. There has been a perfect sea of clouds below us all day, the very peaks of Madison, Adams and Lafayette being the only points visible. The sun was shining brightly, and a very light wind prevailed at the summit. The thermometer indicated 5° at 2 P M., while it went up to 25° when exposed to the sun at the same hour. There are some snow drifts now on the summit nearly five feet deep. The average fall of snow during yesterday and today is about twelve inches.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Feb. 13, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.75	48	E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.30	32	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.28	18	N.	Very gentle	Fair.
Buffalo	30.11	18	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	29.91	54	E.	Very gentle	L. rain.
Cheyenne	29.33	29	E.	....	Clear.
Chicago	30.08	27	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	27	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.14	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne	28.95	40	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.10	18	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.91	7	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.10	24	N.W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.04	75	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.96	38	N.W.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	29.82	61	S. W.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Milwaukee	30.08	15	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.04	48	N.W.	Very brisk	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.13	33	N.	Very gentle	Snow.
New-Orleans	30.10	47	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.25	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.94	18	....	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	30.20	13	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.28	30	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.17	29	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.30	19	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.25	15	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.18	51	W.	Gentle.	L. rain
Savannah	29.83	62	S.	Gentle.	L. rain.
St. Louis	30.13	28	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
St. Paul	29.95	7	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O	30.24	20	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.16	27	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	29.96	42	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Norfolk	30.12	32	N. E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
New-London	30.28	17	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washingt'n	28.85	4	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

THE NEPTUNE CRUELTIES.

Removal of the Frost-Bitten Seamen to Bellevue Hospital—Their Affidavits Before Commissioner Shields—Arrest of the Mates—Warrant Issued Against the Captain—Statement of the First Officer—Are Negroes Unfit for Seamen in Cold Latitudes?

United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday took the deposition of the frost-bitten colored sailors, who allege that they are suffering on account of the inhumanity of Capt. PEABODY and his mates, of the ship *Neptune*. Two more men have been added to the six who had to leave their wretched boarding-house, where proper attendance and medical treatment could not be obtained.

The following affidavits were made: EDWARD REESE, whose hands and feet are in a frightful condition from gangrene, and one of whose fingers dropped off from mortification, states that he had been frequently struck by the Captain and mate, who forced him to do work when he was suffering great agony from his injured limbs. WILLIAM OLIVER complained of similar treatment, and had to work so incessantly that he had not been able to take his boots off for three weeks; his feet being covered with a greenish mold. FRANCIS ALBON was the most badly bitten. His feet were puffed up to three times their natural size, and he was compelled to work when he could barely crawl. WILLIAM BROWN, and another sailor, both white, have already begun civil suit against Capt. PEABODY, in the Marine Court, to recover damages for cruelties inflicted while on board the *Neptune*. BROWN also made an affidavit before the Commissioner, alleging that the second mate, SHIELDS, had beaten him, and that on several occasions the Captain had kicked him and threatened to throw him overboard.

As soon as these affidavits had been taken warrants were issued against Captain PEABODY, First Officer B. S. MAYO, and the mate SHIELDS, and at 5 o'clock the two latter were arrested and locked up in the Ludlow-street Jail, and about the same time the eight negroes were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, as the accommodations in the Park place are limited, and about a dozen patients are taken in every day, and there are only twenty-five beds. The surgeons were afraid that, as several of the injured men had gangrene, which is very contagious, immediate removal was necessary.

The mate, B. S. MAYO, made the following statement in substance last night at the Ludlow-street Jail: The first frost was on the 27th of January, while a heavy gale was blowing, and it was necessary to take in sail. None of the negroes were frozen while aloft, but while standing in the water on deck. They have nothing like the endurance of white men, and cannot stand cold. They would skulk and freeze rather than work. He said he had pulled more ropes than any six of them put together during the voyage, and if he had not worked so steadily neither the negroes nor the whites would ever have seen the land again. The *Neptune* was a vessel sixteen years old, and on this voyage had been filled with a straining cargo of iron. She was in a leaky condition, and every man was required to work the pumps. He did not believe in pounding men, and had not raised his hand to a single man on board. He knew the danger they were in, and every time the watch was changed he had to go into the forecastle and hurry both the whites and blacks. The object of keeping a colored and white watch was to create emulation, and by a rivalry have the work better done. He was of opinion that colored seamen were only suitable for warm climates, and wet combined with cold was sure to render them unfit for duty. He was, on one occasion, in a vessel of the old Collins line, in which there were a white and black watch, and meeting with cold weather and wet, every one of the negroes was either frostbitten, had swollen feet or was otherwise rendered unfit for duty. They were always more susceptible of inflammation in the feet by standing in cold water than white men. He had given them clothing from his own chest, and on several occasions was obliged to lift the men out of their bunks and carry them to the cabin for the purpose of having their frost-bites attended to. The cold seemed to benumb and completely prostrate them, and if the crew had been entirely composed of negroes the ship would inevitably have foundered. A legal examination will take place at an early day.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners—A Good Year's Work—Improvement of the General Condition of the Indians—Permanent Peace Probably Secured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, through its Secretary, VINCENT COLYER, today presented its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, who transmitted it to the President. Its preparation was delayed by the absence of some of the members of the Board in the Indian country. The report gives a kind of chronological account of the work of the Board, and contains much with which the public are already familiar. It is in itself quite brief, but is accompanied by a large mass of papers which form a volume of perhaps 300 pages octavo, comprising correspondence, notes of councils and similar documents. The report begins by referring to the results of the last year's labor for the Indians:

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the past year much progress has been made in the improvement of the condition of the Indian tribes. A deep and wide-spread interest has been awakened in the public mind in regard to Indian affairs. A great improvement has been made in the manner of appointing agents, selecting them from men recommended by the various Christian missionary societies, and thus it is hoped permanently withdrawn those appointed from the arena of political strife for patronage.

THE THREATENED WAR.

Soon after the close of the last report threatening indications of an extensive war on the plains reached us from the agents of Osages, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. During the administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the solemn pledge of the Government was made to the Osages in a treaty that their land should remain the property of their nation unless they voluntarily relinquished or disposed of them, and all persons were strictly forbidden to disturb them in the quiet possession. The Osages, however, were deceived into signing a fraudulent treaty disposing of their lands in Kansas, were driven from their homes and went out on the plains, where they mingled with the wild tribes. Those tribes they gave such an impression of the perfidy of the whites, as with the experience of the Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and other tribes, and the failure of the Government to keep its promises with the Sioux, aroused the vindictive passions of these Indians so much that any slight additional provocation might, at any time, produce an outbreak of war. Affairs continued in this condition until January last, when the memorable Blackfeet war, or, as it was generally called, the "Piegan Massacre" occurred. The news of this massacre spreading among the tribes, soon began to show its bad effects in demonstrations of hostility by the whole Sioux nation. The War Department immediately hurried forward troops and made preparations to protect the border settlements.

HOW WAR WAS AVERTED.

About this time a proposition was made to the Secretary of the Interior, by Mr. BENJ. FATHAM, of New-York, to invite RED CLOUD to Washington, that he might let the Government hear his side of the story. While the Secretary was considering this proposal, a request came from RED CLOUD himself to be allowed to come on and see the "Great Father." One effect of this visit was to stop the threatening hostilities that have been mentioned. Another effect of this visit, and the "Piegan Massacre" was to deepen the public interest in the red men. Not only was the public moved, but the attention of Congress and the Executive was called to the subject and much good resulted. The immediate effect of the publication of the affair of the Piegan massacre was to cause the House of Representatives to strike out the clause from the army bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

LIBERAL MEASURES OF CONGRESS.

Among the liberal measures of Congress was a provision for the settlement of the difficulties with the Osages on a just basis. The details of this settlement were embodied in a special report of the Committee of the Indian Board, which was charged with securing compliance with the law that was passed, an abstract of which report the TIMES gave some days ago.

THE NEW INDIAN AGENTS.

The clause which had been placed in the Army bill preventing officers from holding Indian agencies induced the Secretary of the Board to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the policy of placing the Indian reservations in the care of the Christian denominations of the country. This recommendation was simply an extension of the policy already adopted by the President in placing the superintendencies of Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory under the care of the Society of Friends. The Secretary of the Interior called this proposition to the attention of the President, who gave it consideration and approved the plan. Meantime the Secretary of the Board went to New-York to secure the co-operation of missionary societies there, and to induce them to recommend men for the agencies. Those societies were at first reluctant to assume such a responsibility, but soon consented. On his return from New-York, the Secretary of the Board, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, drew a plan for the allotment of the agencies. Such was the origin of the policy now pursued of appointing the Indian Agents.

EXPENDITURE OF MONEY.

The report then goes on to give an account of the cause which brought about the legislation by Congress last session, which placed the supervision of all expenditures of money in the Indian Office under the Indian Board. Facts which came to the Board showing that contracts were being given out by the Indian Office without advertising, and at higher prices than should have been paid, were the causes in the first instance which led to it. The charges of Mr. WELSH, and what followed in ordering an investigation by Congress, are known to the public

PERMANENT PEACE SECURED.

The good impression from the just treatment of the Osages on the southern border of the plains, and of the Sioux on the north, and the prompt delivery of the goods to RED CLOUD's band, and their superior quality, with the efforts of the Board, that both those nations should be undisturbed in the possession of their lands, so pacified these warlike tribes that an expensive war was averted, and the foundation laid for a permanent peace, if a wise policy continues in their treatment. This took the time of the Board till September, after which the work of the Board was divided out to the individuals. Part of their duty was to see that the payment to the Indians of the money appropriated by Congress was properly paid to them.

FEES FOR LOBBYING DEMANDED.

Mr. LONG, who was present at the payment of the Quopaws, saw a man there by the name of BLUNT, who claimed $30,000 from the Pay-master on the ground that the Indians had promised him one-third of the appropriation for his services in getting it through Congress. Mr. LONG protested against the payment, but it was made. This matter the public will hear more of when the Indian investigation by the House of Representatives is concluded.

THE WISCONSIN INDIANS.

The report alludes to a visit to the Oneidas in Wisconsin, which it has been propopsed should be removed further West. This Indian settlement numbers about one hundred and fifty, has farms, uses improved implements of agriculture, and a stranger visiting it could not distinguish it from a white settlement.

THE OCKMULGEE COUNCIL.

The holding of the Ockmulgee Council, where a plan of self-government was drawn up, and the special appropriation made by Congress this session of $30,000 for the Apaches, and its necessities and result, both matters fresh in the minds of the public, close the report.

College of the City of New-York—Junior Exhibition.

The Junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York, took place yesterday evening at Steinway Hall, and as is customary, was attended not only by those directly interested in the speakers of the evening, but by a large number of the friends of the institution; so that at 8 o'clock the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an audience representing the wealthiest and most intellectual of our citizens. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Chancellor CROSBY; after which the President, Gen. A. G. WEBB, made a few introductory remarks; in the course of which he said that the speeches to be delivered were entirely original, having merely the finishing supervision of one of the Professors, and the young men who were to deliver them were chosen on account of the high number of marks they had received. The order of exercises was as follows: "Frankness in Word and Deed, CLARENCE M. CONANT; "Quantity and Quality in Literature," J. LAWRENCE WOODWARD; "The Empress Eugenie," HENRY L. THORNELL; "Asceticism a Power," SAMUEL J. BEACH; "Opportunities," HAMILTON V. MEEKS; "Representation of Minorities," A. H. STOIBEE; "The Golden Mean," FRANK KECK; "France and Liberty," FRANCIS J. KEATING; "Vandalism, Ancient and Modern," DAVID SALOMON. The addresses were all delivered with grace and fluency, and were in the highest degree commendable as an evidence of the elocutionary training which the young men had received. The orations of Messrs. MEEKS, STOIBEE and SALOMON were decidedly above the average. All were enthusiastically received, and some of the collegians were favored with as many bouquets as would greet a first-class prima donna on an opening night. At 10 o'clock the exercises were concluded with a benediction by the Chancellor. The Committee of Arrangements for the occasion were Messrs. John C. Gulick, Sheppard Banks, Frederick H. Comstock, Jed. Frye, Jr., and H. Van Kleeck. Grand Marshal, Henry Dodge Cooper; Deputy Marshals, Alexander B. Alley, Frederick H. Comstock, Randolph F. Purdy and Edward Shipley.

Prominent among the officers of the Faculty and invited guests were Bernard Smyth, Samuel Lewis, James W. Gerard, Howard Crosby, Dr. Carnochan, Gen. Lyman Tremain, Judge Kirkland, Hon. James Kelly, Judge Whiting, Gen. Shaler and Commodore Eagle. One of the features of the evening, and by no means an unimportant one, was the "mock programme," which it is customary for the students not taking a part in the exercises to compose. This is a time-honored custom, and is followed out on Junior Exhibition days by all the colleges in our country. The "Show Bill," as it was called, copied the order of the actual programme, the difference being in the names and the subjects of the various speakers, which were altered to suit some characteristic which they were supposed to possess.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

Natural Theology and Apologetics—Second Lecture in the Second Series by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, D. D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the second of his second series of lectures on Natural Theology and Apologetics before the students of the Union Theological Seminary, at Madison-square Church, last evening. In these lectures, he said, he had been looking at the physical world as it was regarded by modern science, but the physical effects did not show there was a God, unless we take with them certain mental principles. These induced him in his last lecture to turn to the human mind, when he first showed its existence, and secondly its capacity of acquiring knowledge. He understood man's capacity of knowledge was the power of instruction; that was of looking directly at things within and things without. He did not believe in those *a priori* forms or ideas constructed in Germany in the last age, a solemn and ambitious speculative philosophy, which had had its brief season in Britain and America, but which fulfilled its destiny in death. It was simply the power of looking at objects as they present themselves, and out of these drawing some abstract and general principles—a philosophy founded on earth but rising to Heaven. Among other things he maintained that there was power—not power in the abstract, but things exercising power. This gave the principle of cause and effect. It was admitted on all hands that the law of universal causation was sanctioned by enlarged experience, and was confessed to be the wisest law man had yet reached. No exception was found to it in any part of the physical universe. He held that by our sense of consciousness we were enabled to perceive things within and things without, not only as having existence but power and potency. But how did this bear on the religious question? Largely every way. Our knowledge of mind was needed, in addition to our knowledge of matter, to make up our knowledge of God. In particular the principle of cause and effect connected God with His works. They had already seen that throughout the Cosmos there was an adaptation of one thing to another, of every part to every other, and the whole to the part and the part to the whole, which proves arrangement in the formation of the earth. This compelled him on the principle of cause and effect to argue that there must have been a cause. But there were higher grounds for the assertion that not merely was there a cause, but there must be one. If man had not a spiritual nature he could not rise to the contemplation of God and of His spirit. Were he incapacitated for knowledge, he never could mount to the knowledge and contemplation of a Divine Being. Did not we know ourselves as substances we could never ascend to the knowledge of God, but from the nature of the facts of which we are conscious we ascend to a contemplation of the cause adapted to produce them. Having ourselves a spiritual nature, we can see God as a spirit; and having the sense of power in ourselves, we are led to clothe that power with a Being from whom we have sprung. In the same way we rise to a belief in the personality of God, for, having a knowledge of our own individuality, we contemplate God as distinct from His works. This did not imply that, because of our limited personality God was also limited. But man had higher perceptions than these, which enabled him to clothe the Divine Being with higher perfections. The voluntary acts of intelligent beings—they may be moral or evil—imply an obligation to a Being who will call us to account, and this seemed to point to God as the moral Governor of the universe. This argument of the existence of God has been admitted conclusive by eminent German Freethinkers, but in combination with the argument from design is proved that God who lived also ruled in the world, and as a ruler was possessed of moral excellence. Many avoided this argument by accounting for it by the association of ideas which exercised some sort of chemical power upon our ideas, transmuting us from sense into ideas of God. In opposition to that theory he held that the association of ideas did not generate a new idea without a special agency from without. From these thoughts he was seeking to rise to a contemplation and belief in God, but had not yet proved that He was clothed with power and goodness and infinity. To invest Him with the power we should look to our own perceptions and belief as to infinity. Multiply and add as we may, reach the furthermost bounds of the imagination, and the mind will ask why stop here? Why not go further? Surely, this cannot be the end, and there must be something beyond. Thus it seemed to be the law of the mind in reference to infinity, not only to set no limit to its existence, but it was constrained to believe there were no limits. In regard to objects which we look upon as infinite, we are compelled to believe they are incapable of increase or diminution. We believe the Divine Being possessed of certain attributes of wisdom, goodness, &c., and believe He cannot be wiser or better. That was the affection of perfection. A union of these views showed us the infinite power and a perfect example. We believe, then, this Being is perfect, infinite, and we clothe Him with powers, eternal, omnipresent, almighty and all perfect. The arguments applied in proof of His existence declare His perfections. There were great principles leading up to God. Our relations with our fellow men, the truths and purposes of Providence, the sense of dependence on a Spiritual Being all draw us to a belief in the supernatural. This belief was innate in the human heart in all forms and communities, and despite the denials and oppositions, it was found in the breasts of even the most savage, though in a different form from ours. Controverting the theory advanced by Sir. WM. HAMILTON, and supported by HERBERT SPENCER, he quoted the opinion of the latter, "appearances without reality are untenable, but this reality beyond appearances must ever remain unknown to man." He maintained that he knew the reality beyond the appearances for a belief in the "fundamental verity," also admitted by SPENCER, constrained a belief in the unknown reality. These philosophers did not deny the existence of God, but asserted if He existed he would forever remain unknown, and as such could not claim any share in our affection. This law he opposed in the theory of cause and effect, for as we knew man by his actions, we also knew God by his works, and they breathed morality and an intelligent purpose in the designer. Dr. MCCOSH concluded by stating that the goodness and justice of God was manifest, as shown in the purpose and evidences of his works.

Steamers Expected from San Domingo.

Rumors based, in all probabily, on the anxiety felt to hear of the safety of the *Tennessee*, have obtained circulation that several steamers which left San Domingo for this port are overdue. It appears, however, that this is not the case. The steamer *Republic*, belonging to VANBOKELEN, of Front-street, left St. Marc on the 29th of January, and is now about due at this port. Her arrival is hourly expected, but she is not at present behind her average time. The only other steamer expected here soon from San Domingo is the *Tybee*, which carries the United States mails, but which is not due here until about the 22d inst.

Personal.

The son of Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, who is traveling in Africa, has recently been exploring the cataracts of the Nile in an iron boat of 150 tons, and drawing three feet of water. His last letter, dated on New-Year's Day, was written at Komaka, Nubia, and describes the ascent of one of the cataracts, which was accomplished by a force of 200 men hauling upon four ropes. Seven letters written by this gentleman, and posted on the banks of the Nile, have reached their destination. They are carried a distance of 400 miles by relays of boys, each of whom goes ten miles, with the letters strapped about his waist in belts. Mr. GRINNELL is accompanied by his wife.

THE TENNESSEE.

Important Statement from the Secretary of the Navy.

No Reason for Alarm—Idle and Malicious Reports Contradicted—The Tennessee a Staunch, Well-Appointed Vessel—The Strange Vessel Seen at Sea in a Storm on Jan. 19.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to Mr. SARGENT, of the House Committee of Appropriations, in response to an inquiry from him, in regard to the condition of the *Tennessee*, her sea-worthiness, her orders, and the length of time it would require to make the trip, together with a statement of the means of communication with the island of San Domingo. This letter fully sustains the information furnished the TIMES on this subject. Mr. ROBESON says she would probably be ten days in reaching San Domingo City under steam, provided she stopped at Samana two days. That she is provided with ten boats, one of which is a steam launch. That she is fully equipped, provisioned and manned. That she is one of the best ships in the navy, being new and stanch. And that as there is nothing but accidental means of communication between San Domingo and Havana, there will be no reasonable ground for alarm until intelligence is received by regular communication, which will not be until the 22d inst. He says that there is every reason to suppose that, if disaster had occurred, the naval vessels left in the waters of San Domingo would have been promptly dispatched with the intelligence. There is less alarm felt here today, as the facts come out. Some of the correspondents have been guilty of most reckless and cruel conduct in seeking to exaggerate the grounds for alarm, and in attributing to the Navy Department and to prominent naval officers statements and, suggestions, and inferences therefrom, calculated to alarm people, which were never uttered by them. Following is the letter in full:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note in regard to the *Tennessee*, and to quiet, as far as may be, the apprehension which has been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that the *Tennessee* sailed from New-York Harbor at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th of January, on a voyage which had for its ultimate destination the City of San Domingo; that the Commission to which that matter was left had not decided whether they would proceed directly to San Domingo City or would stop at Samana Bay, or some other port. [illegible] proceeded directly to San Domingo City that voyage would, [illegible] consume from eight to ten days, which would, of course, be increased if she stopped at any other port by the time spent there; that the advices have been received from [illegible] City or any other port to which the *Tennessee* would be likely to go since the time of her departure from New-York; that this is the season of the year no lines of ordinary and regular communication from San Domingo City or other port in San Domingo to any place from which we could since the time the *Tennessee* was due at her destination have received telegraphic or other advices of her arrival or non-arrival; that the only ordinary means of communication [illegible] none are likely to have been [illegible] in case of disaster; that since she crossed [illegible] north, [illegible] of vessels bound for our ports, [illegible] that if her voyage is successful we cannot expect advices from her, except accidentally, until the return of the *Tybee*, which makes the only regular line of communication, and which will be due in New-York in about ten days. The *Tennessee*, a new ship of nearly 3,000 tons burden, carefully and strongly built, is larger than any ship of our squadron cruising in the West Indies, and is as stanch and sea-worthy as any ship of our Navy. She was launched since the close of the war, and was found perfectly sea-worthy in a long and boisterous trip. During the past year she has been put in complete order. Her engines and steam machinery are of the Ericsson pattern, and were in good condition, and pronounced satisfactory by the officers in charge. She has also full sail-power, and would be perfectly able to take care of herself, and make her voyage, should any accident happen to her machinery, though in this event it would, of course, consume more time. She is commanded by a careful and experienced officer, had a full complement of officers and men, and is completely provisioned and equipped. She carries ten boats, among which is a large steam-launch. We have heard of no bad weather in the latitude where she would be likely to be, and her route did not take her at any great distance from the ports of our own coast, and of the West Indies, that in case of serious accident, the survivors of any but a most extraordinary disaster, would not, most likely, have been heard from.

The steamer *Tybee* left New-York on the 1st of February, sailing in the track of the *Tennessee*, and at her usual rate would have arrived at San Domingo on the 8th, and in case of any disaster to the *Tennessee* on her way, or of her arrival at some port of the Dominican Republic by that date, the news would most likely have been carried by one of our own cruisers, or in the extraordinary means, which would in that case only have been employed, to Jamaica, whence we might by this time have heard by telegraph; that it seems to me there is no greater cause for anxiety concerning the *Tennessee* than for any other ship of our navy on the ocean; that the absence of advices is by no means evidence of disaster, but will be henceforth and until we finally hear by the regular means, each day stronger assurance of a safe and successful voyage; and that the suggestions of her loss, made without reason, and maintained without cause, are as weak as they are cruel.

Very respectfully, GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. AARON A. SARGENT, House of Representatives.

Further Testimony from Capt. Drummond—He is Positive the Steamer Seen on the 19th of January was the Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—A reporter called on Capt. DRUMMOND, of the bark *W. B. Anderson*, this afternoon, and learned the following additional facts in regard to DRUMMOND's reported sighting the *Tennessee* on the 19th of January. Capt. DRUMMOND says:

"I first saw this vessel about 11 o'clock on the night of Jan. 18. It was the 19th by nautical time; the 18th by land time. First saw her masthead lights. I do not know that she was a bark-rigged vessel. Her mizzentops were furled, and I could not determine. The vessel was acting very strangely, and it was all we could do to keep out of her way. She was steering directly south. She crossed our bows within 300 feet of us. She was about 100 miles from Cape Hatteras, a perfect gale blowing. The *Anderson* shipped a great deal of water all that night and labored very heavily. I feel confident that it was the *Tennessee* we saw. If she got through the storm all right she would [illegible] Jamaica in four days and reported from that place."

The following is an exact copy of the *Anderson* log-book at 11 o'clock, the time the *Tennessee* was noticed:

"Fresh gales, attended with squalls; lightning in north north-east, a heavy sea making; reefed the topsails and furled them; passed a steamer [illegible] steaming to the south, nationality unknown, at 11 o'clock."

The *Anderson's* log-book reported raining and a very heavy north-east sea rolling. Both Capt. DRUMMOND and his first mate are positive that it was the *Tennessee* they saw, as she would have been just at that place on the 18th of January, at that time. Capt. DRUMMOND would have reported it before, but did not know that the *Tennessee* had not been heard from.

No News of the Steamer at Havana or at [illegible]

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—We have no news of the *Tennessee*. Santiago de Cuba correspondents have heard nothing either.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The name of the person killed at Auburndale, on Saturday, is J. N. COLLIER, a resident of that town. He was aiding a railroad employe in putting two disorderly men from the local train which was struck by the express train from New-York. He leaves a family.

WASHINGTON IN WINTER.

The New Glory of Pennsylvania-Avenue—The Season Really Gay—Countless Receptions—About Mrs. Grant's Weekly Receptions—Her Talk on Woman Suffrage—Some Exceedingly Sensible Women—The Progress of "The Cause."

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

No finer drive nor more advantageous promenade could be desired for beauty, fashion, pleasure or business than Pennsylvania-avenue affords since the completion of the new pavement. Despite the churlish perversity of a street-car company, written in a line of unsightly cobble-stones from the Capitol to the Treasury, our great, broad avenue is very much improved, and now that the city overflows with such a superabundance of life, the avenue presents a very gay and charming appearance. Particularly upon pleasant afternoons *our* Broadway affords inviting opportunities for the study of physiognomy and fashion. Here the observer can obtain a bird's-eye view of Washington as it is in the Winter season—a human mosaic of the civilizations of the world. Here the devotee of fashion may exhibit a striking costume, or gather inspiration for new thoughts; and here, too, the cynic may indulge his sombre reflections, proving conclusively to his own satisfaction that the world—all but himself—is going to—getting very bad.

THE SEASON REALLY GAY.

Yes, the city *is* "gay," and the season has been superlatively "gay," if an almost breathless rush to places of amusement and social enjoyment constitutes gayety. An attempt to convey in these letters an idea of the social life here this Winter would be quite impossible. A mere enumeration of the brilliant receptions, dinners, and other entertainments taking place in one week, would make an uninteresting catalogue that would convey no more conception of their spirit and scope than can be gleaned from the stereotyped phrases of local reporters, who, apparently, see or hear little worthy of notice or record but styles, corsages, colors, jewels, and trains. In one brief report in a recent morning paper here, I counted the phrase "*en train*" fourteen times. These trains, however, are quite a feature of such entertainments, much of whose gay appearance is due to the grand toilettes, but it is not, as might be supposed absolutely necessary to dress in the height of the fashion in order to be admitted to their social circles. It is also true that society in Washington embraces many ladies and gentlemen of culture and intelligence, whose conversation elevates and gives it tone.

MRS. GRANT'S WEEKLY RECEPTIONS.

But of all the public receptions of the capital, if we except the occasional levees given by the President, Mrs. Grant's weekly audiences are perhaps the most enjoyable, and certainly the most peculiarly republican gatherings. There the poorest working woman in the country can go, whether *en train* or in her plain work-day dress, touch the hand and gaze into the plain but kindly sympathetic face of the President's wife. Not a few avail themselves of this privilege who neither wear trains, low corsages nor high colors. Last Tuesday's reception at the White House was particularly pleasant. The number who made a merely ceremonious call, and immediately retired, was comparatively few. Nearly all remained until the hour for closing the door arrived, many promenading through the grand East Room engaged in conversation, not exclusively upon the topics of fashion and dress.

MRS. GRANT'S TALK ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mrs. Grant set an example early in the reception by engaging in a conversation with Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis upon a subject which, we are told, "is demanding recognition as, considering the consequences, the gravest question which the nineteenth century has to meet." The manner in which our President's wife treats this question is serious, womanly and dignified. She sympathizes with the movement in that its aim is to elevate woman and the race, and hopes its tendency may prove to be in that direction and in no other, but as the wife of the President of the United States she has no part to take in the discussion or advocacy of political rights. Many ladies present joined in the conversation, and for a few minutes it seemed almost that the field of battle had been transferred from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the Blue Room of the White House. The subject, in its various relations, furnished a staple of conversation of a large part of the callers for the evening.

WOMEN OF SENSE.

Among other subjects kindred to that of suffrage was the supposed necessity for the subserviency of women to fashion. Many ladies who publicly advocate the right and duty of women to vote, drag after them yards of satin, velvet, or other costly material, upon public occasions, while others who do not believe in the suffrage agitation, are really so independent and strong-minded as to wear the neat round skirt very properly styled the "walking-dress." Mrs. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, belongs to this latter class of strong-minded women. She will not wear a trained dress, even to a reception, neither will she permit her daughters to risk health and possibly life by wearing the shoulders and arms bare upon cold Winter evenings to gratify the vicious taste of society. She says that the "coming woman" must have health, culture and practical knowledge in regard to the common affairs of life, a symmetrical training and complete development of the physical, mental and moral elements of her nature. She is in her own person the best possible commentary upon her opinions, with her clear brunette complexion, tinged with the warm hues of health, and the dark expressive eyes which light up a face beaming with kindliness. Another very strong-natured Ohio woman is Mrs. Gen. Sherman. In many points a comparison between these two matrons of the Buckeye State exhibits contrasts as great as that between their religious tenets—the Methodist and the Catholic. Mrs. Sherman says she has all the rights she wants and more. Strong of will and energetic, the most active of women, she seems to have time for everything she thinks ought to be done, and she neglects no home duty in her charities, which are many, and are bestowed with her own hand. Most of the ladies in high positions here, distribute their charities through others, the multiplicity of public duties affording them no time to bestow personal attention upon such objects, but Mrs. Sherman finds time for all, taking an interest in both public and private charities as well as in the questions of the day. She was the main organizer of the Charity Fair held here some time ago, the object of which it is said, was to provide a home for girls and women out of employment, thus proving that she takes an active interest in alleviating the sufferings of her sex, though protesting so earnestly against the ballot.

PROGRESS OF "THE CAUSE."

It is evident that a more serious attention is given to the woman subject here, especially by women occupying high social positions, than has been the case before. At the dinner table of one of our hotels, not long since, the wife of a Member of Congress expressed her impatience with the idea of women wanting to vote, "just as if we hadn't trouble enough now," she said. Gen. Butler having been coaxed by Miss Anthony into saying "contraband" for her party in the minority report of the Judiciary Committee, it is supposed that all his hateful remarks respecting working women in this City are to be forgiven and forgotten, and he is to be made a pet of by these enthusiastic ladies, and, as some have suggested, finally elevated to the White House by their fair hands. But this is in the future, far enough let us hope. Another of the most knarled crooked oaks in Congress has been gained over into at least an expression of admiration for one of the sex—a wonderful thing from him. Senator Sumner, it is stated, has expressed his opinion of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the leading mind among the suffrage women here, as "the most beautiful and charming woman" he ever knew. Such a remark sheds a little ray of human light upon the stern stoicism of the man's character. It indicates what he might have been, had the good fortune happened to him, when a very young man, to have married a very strong-minded woman, perhaps a few years his senior, who could have taught him that others have rights as well as himself.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Salt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Salt is an article which all must use. It is a necessary of life almost as much as air and water. It is found as a mineral in many parts of the inhabited world. The great bulk of the supply of salt is, however, derived from two other sources, viz.: Solar evaporation of the water of the ocean and solar evaporation and boiling the water from saline springs. Sea-water salt is made in vast quantities at various points in warm climates, where labor is cheap. At most of the salt ports large stocks are generally on hand, which are piled in immense heaps in the open air, the only protection from the infrequent rains being the crust on the outside of the pile made by burning large quantities of light brushwood on them. Thus it will be seen that cheap labor is the principal part of the cost of salt at the places alluded to. Vessels frequently visit these places and purchase cargoes of the very best salt as low as four cents per bushel of about seventy pounds' weight. Turk's Island salt sells at the Islands for about nine cents per bushel, and this price is about the highest ever paid for common salt, in foreign countries, to be brought to the United States. Saline springs are found in many parts of the world, and are quite numerous in the United States. Previous to the war foreign salt was admitted free of duty, or at a very low rate, and at that time domestic salt was made at the West, and sold as low as twelve cents per bushel. This price paid a fair profit to the manufacturer, and at this price it can be made and sold today. A vast business is done in the manufacture of salt in the neighborhood of Liverpool, England. Some idea of the importance of this trade may be had by considering the fact that during the year 1870 over 911,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds each, were exported from Liverpool and minor ports on the River Mersey. Salt is sold at the works in Cheshire at about four cents per bushel, and brought to Liverpool and delivered on board ship at a cost of about six cents per bushel. The manufacturer is obliged to incur large expense for land, buildings, steam machinery, coal, labor, &c., yet the business is profitable, as is proved by the fact that it has been continued at about this price for salt for many years, and the product gradually increased. Having explained thus much to your readers, some may inquire, why is it that we are now compelled to pay forty or fifty cents per bushel for salt? The answer is, solely on account of the existence of a salt monopoly. Through the influence of the "Onondaga Salt Company," of Syracuse, N. Y., the duty on salt is and has been for some years eighteen cents per hundred pounds when imported in bulk, twenty-four cents when in sacks. This duty amounts to about two hundred per cent. on the foreign cost. The freight and other expenses amount to about one hundred and seventy-five per cent. additional. So that it appears that the salt monopoly is protected by duty, freight, &c., to the extent of three hundred and seventy-five per cent. on the foreign cost of this article, which we maintain they can produce as cheap as it can be made abroad, the difference in cost of labor alone excepted. In proof of this it is only necessary to state that the salt monopoly have secured by legislation, entire control of all the salt manufactured in New-York State, with the exception of a few hundred bushels a year made at Montezuma, and pay the State the merely nominal sum of one cent per bushel for sinking wells, supplying machinery, labor, &c., and delivering all the brine which they use. They have hedged themselves in (with United States and State legislation and grown immensely rich. They sell their salt at different prices in different markets for the purpose of crushing out all competition and controlling the business. They ship salt to Canada and sell it there at very much below the prices which they compel New-York State and the Western trade to pay. The New-England fishermen are permitted by act of Congress to use foreign salt free of duty, yet this salt monopoly ship large quantities East for the purpose of supplying this trade. Their profits are so enormous that they can and do sell at any price which they may think necessary to discourage competition from either native manufacture or foreign importation. For this reason other native salt-makers are anxious to bring about a repeal of the duty. In fact this salt monopoly stands alone without advocates, except it may be the cliques at Washington who are banded together for log-rolling purposes. The entire revenue from salt has been as follows:

1862	$380,298 26	1867	$1,023,477 85
1863	1,014,600 00	1868	1,136,225 76
1864	915,027 28	1869	1,175,896 03
1865	766,864 58	1870	1,198,473 22
1866	1,270,096 41		

From this is to be deducted the cost of collection, leaving an insignificant sum as compared with the large amounts which the people are compelled to pay by the increased cost of the article.

SUBSCRIBER.

Theatrical Reminiscences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your obituary notice of the late Signor Antonio Bagioli, you state that he was the director of the Montressor Opera Troupe, which came here in 1832, and was the first that ever came to this country, and appeared at the Richmond Hill Theatre in Varick-street and the National Theatre in Church, corner of Leonard-street.

The Montressor and Fornarari Troupe was not the first opera company in New-York. By referring to my diary I find that I visited the Park Theatre on Nov. 29, 1825, and saw the Opera of "The Barber of Seville," when the prima donna was Signorina Garcia; *Admaviva*, the elder Garcia; *Figaro*, the son of Garcia; *Bartolo*, Signor Angrisani, *Ol*, &c., and then the company went to Mexico. On the 29th January, 1827, Signorina Garcia, who had become Mme. Malibran, took a benefit at the Bowery Theatre, in "Tancredi," and then left for Europe, where she had such a triumphant success. As to Signor Bagioli, you only do him justice when you speak of the esteem in which he was held, and the excellence of his private character. As so much has been said of George Holland lately, perhaps it may be interesting to state that I attended his benefit at the Bowery on March 22, 1828, which closed an engagement there.

The first ballet-dancers came over in 1827, in the persons of Mme. Hutin, M. and Mme. Achille and Mme. Celeste, and they appeared in that year and 1828 at the Bowery, in "Cleopatra," in "Cæsar in Egypt," "Alexander the Great," and other ballets, and made more noise then, in some circles, than the "Black Crook" and the blondes have made lately. The dresses were of more fragile character and the pirouettes were higher and more rapid than anything I have seen at Niblo's or Wood's.

In 1826 we were favored with the best actors then living, for I find I saw Edmund Kean and Macready at the Park Theatre, the elder Booth at the Chatham, and Forrest at the Bowery Theatre. Kean had been here before, for I saw him in 1821, in which year he had a quarrel with the Bostonians and left for England. I am one of those who think that Shakespeare, Addison, and others, were quite as good Christians as any others, although they wrote plays, and that Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and others, were better Christians than many who will not go to the theatre. As the stage holds up the mirror to Nature, I think that Nature must be improved by looking at its own deformities.

SENEX.

The Brooklyn Stabber.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hearing so much of the stabber who figures so prominently in Williamsburg and New-York, let me to send you a copy of a short incident I was reading. "A man named Renwick Williams prowled around London in the night, armed with a double-edged knife, with which he seriously wounded women whose appearance attracted his attention. He was tried and convicted July 8, 1790."

A READER.

(See page 1,576 Webster's Dictionary, under head of "The Monster.")

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 13, 1870.

Antonio Bagioli.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an "old New-Yorker" (who is blessed with a good memory) to correct an error in your notice of my old instructor in the "divine art," the worthy Bagioli. You say that he was "Impressario" of the first opera company which performed in this City—in 1832. In 1825, through the efforts of Mr. Dominic Lynch, (then resident in Italy,) the celebrated Garcia Troupe, consisting of Garcia's father, son and daughter, and Angrisani, the unrivaled basso, were sent out to this City. The daughter, after a few years' residence among us, married M. Malibran, a French resident merchant, and became known throughout the world as the "Queen of Song," in comparison with whom Grisi, Jenny Lind and Nilsson might hide their faces and "flee away." This may seem strong language, but the musical world must admit its truth. Mme. Malibran has left no equal. Among the vocalists of all modern time she is *facile princeps*, or *principessa*.

J. G. A.

A Plea for the Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I am an old subscriber to the Times, and one of the income tax payers, I am provoked by an article in this morning's Times to say a word, however unprofitable it may be. You are strenuous for the abolition of the income tax, and insist that the public are almost unanimously for it. Let us take this town (a fair representative of all other towns) and see if the public clamor for this repeal. We have about 600 voters here; about half a dozen, possibly ten, pay an income tax, myself among the number. I hear nothing from the 590 (out of the 600) against this tax. They know that if I pay a tax, not imposed on them, it goes toward the realization of the requisite sum total to carry on the Government, and that if I do not pay it they have got to make up the deficiency, for the money must be had. I doubt whether they will cry much that I contribute in a small way to their relief—it is not in human nature. But these 590 not only make no complaint, they have no facilities for making any if they desired to; they publish no newspapers, they write no letters, they do not meet the income tax payers often in social intercourse, they do not fraternize with nor button-hole members of Congress, and hence we know little of their sentiments in regard to the income tax repeal. But when the next Presidential campaign comes round, you will hear them addressed by demagogues and told that the Republicans have done nothing hardly to relieve them from the burden of taxation, but have specially relieved the rich from the income tax, and "left you, the toiling millions," to make up the deficiency. Such an appeal would be just and well understood, and it would be crushing. Now we know who demand the repeal. They are men numbering about sixty thousand out of three or four million voters. They are men with big incomes, at least over $2,000. They can and do make themselves heard in places where the great public cannot. They can make a great outcry; so can half a dozen leaders of a mob, but for these leaders there would be no mob.

Although, as I have before stated, I pay an income tax, (and have done so from the beginning,) I would sooner pay double than to see the Republican Party overthrown by its repeal. I've nothing to expect, or wish for personally, nor indirectly, from its (the party's) preservation, but I dread the incoming of the opposition. Be assured it is not the three million voters who ask for a repeal, but the very few, comparatively, who are better able, but unwilling to pay the tax.

Very respectfully, R. CURTIS.

WALLINGFORD, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

A Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one living in this City can help noticing the condition of sidewalks opposite unoccupied buildings and vacant lots, where the snow is allowed to remain and become solid ice, over which no old person can walk with any safety. Whose business is it to see that occupants of dwellings keep their gutters and walks in order? Is not the same law that is binding upon a man who lives and occupies a house binding upon the owner of vacant lots or vacant houses? If not, it certainly ought to be.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Cincinnati's bonded debt is $4,877,000.

Milk costs twenty cents a quart in Mobile.

California expects President Grant and Secretary Fish to visit it the last week in April.

A marble bust of Senator Wilson is to be placed in the Massachusetts State House.

Boston is enjoying the delusion that singeing hair is a very recent invention, and is complimenting its barbers for introducing it.

The majority for a Constitutional Convention in the Missouri House of Representatives was very large.

A member of the Virginia Legislature is demanding legislation to protect the people against paper and chip-bottom shoes.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund will hold their annual meeting in Philadelphia to-morrow.

It is painful to see how many men wind up the week by reeling home at midnight on Saturday.

Ex-Commissioner David A. Wells has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Detroit on revenue reform. He had previously agreed to speak in Cincinnati and Louisville.

The latest improvement in Chicago journalism is the regular publication of births, betrothals, marriages, elopements, (of married people exclusively,) divorces and deaths.

Mr. Samuel E. Sawyer, of Gloucester, Mass., who long ago proved himself a liberal giver, has just presented $10,000 to the Lyceum Library of that town.

Mr. James Wood, of New-Orleans, has given a bag of silver, containing $1,000, "to be drawn for at the table of the fairest lady of the Fair" now being held in that city in aid of a new Catholic church.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that a man who marries a minor becomes responsible for any debts which might have been enforced against her notwithstanding her minority.

A proposition to exempt parsonages from taxation has been considered in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and there are many who object to the whole system of exemption, including church property, cemeteries, &c.

President Angell of the University of Vermont, has at last accepted the thrice-offered Presidency of the Michigan University, and will resign his present office in August, at the end of the academic year.

The planters of Alabama held a convention in Montgomery last week, and appointed delegates to attend the Southern Agricultural Convention to be held in Macon, Ga., on the 22d inst.

A Michigan woman, who suddenly lost her voice four years ago, found it again on the 2d inst. While engaged in her household duties it occurred to her that she could speak, and making the attempt, she found, to her great joy, that her voice was fully restored.

A Pennsylvania Democratic paper opposes the introduction of coolie labor into the coal mines, and contends that, just as it is right and and proper protect by law the American manufacturer, so is it right and proper to protect the American working man.

A young man of good social and financial position in Montgomery, Ala., drove a dray for a cotton firm all last week, having accepted a banter from a friend to the amount of $200 that he would not have the courage and perseverance to do it.

A Savannah paper reports that a man who was eating oysters at a saloon in that city contemptuously threw a large pearl, worth $100, aside, remarking that the Savannah people didn't know how to open oysters, for they left large pieces of shell.

The Legislature of Illinois is recommended by its Committee on Fees and Salaries to increase the salary of the Governor to $8,000, and to pay the Lieutenant-Governor $1,000, and the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, $4,000 each.

An old man arose at a meeting in a Methodist church in Jefferson County, Iowa, a few nights ago, and addressed the young people present, telling them that he had long sought to live a Christian, and that life was most uncertain. He sat down, and, in a few minutes, died.

Perhaps that single step from the sublime was taken at the inauguration of the President of Washington and Lee College, when the orator exclaimed: "Shades of Washington and Lee! They have both rested from their labors and their works do follow them. Twin heirs of immortal fame! Of the first, it was happily said that Providence denied him children that he might be the Father of his Country! Of Lee, more fortunate, it might be said that Providence had vouchsafed to him children that his eldest-born, emulating his virtues, might succeed to the office of President of this University!"

A bill has been reported favorably in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to hire out, to the highest bidder or bidders among the banks, such surplus moneys as may be at disposal in the State Treasury.

The Boston *Journal* reports that the North Adams Chinamen are organizing a band, and have received their instruments, consisting of two drums, a gong, a pair of cymbals and a clarionet. They expect to give the Adamsese a taste of the "music of the future" in about a fortnight.

The bankers of Mississippi complain of the taxes imposed on them, and desire to have the special tax of $50 raised to $500, to pay the usual taxes on real estate which they own, and to be relieved of uncertain and sometimes exorbitant taxation imposed upon them by Boards of Supervisors, &c.

Hon. Horace Binney feelingly remarks that one may recollect that certain thoughts or facts are to be found in a certain book; but without a good index, such a recollection may hardly be more available than that of the cabin-boy, who knew where the ship's tea-kettle was, because he saw it fall overboard.

A convention of all the Father Matthew Temperance societies in this State, and such other temperance societies as are willing to participate, is to be held in June. The place has not been determined upon. Secretaries of societies wishing to be represented are asked to send their address to Hugh F. Dunn, Secretary, No. 69 Jefferson-street, Albany.

Gen. J. A. Garfield has written a letter to Judge Paine, of Cleveland, Ohio, congratulating him on his splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galentine case, and telling him that the whole country owes him a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law, on the subject of insanity.

A Georgia lawyer refused an appointment as District-Attorney, the other day, because the Judge is a colored man, and his letter has brought out a reply from Gov. Bullock, who publishes the lawyer's petition for the very office he now so indignantly spurns, and also a letter from the colored Judge, inclosed by him, indorsing the application.

Southerners are inquiring how long cotton will keep. Columbus, Ga., asserts that no change is noticeable in the appearance of the staple in bales which have been in its warehouses since 1866, and Augusta rejoins that a bale was sold there the other day which, having been in the warehouse eleven years, looked somewhat oily, and it brought as much money as new cottons of similar grades.

Charles O. Brockway, now under arrest on the charge of forgery, is well known in Concord, Manchester and other towns in New-Hampshire. The Concord *Patriot* says that, being well educated, of gentlemanly address and pleasing manner, and reputed wealth, and having an interesting family, he easily gained access to respectable society and made many friends, who will be astonished to learn that he is an accomplished rogue.

The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has invited the members of the Minnesota Legislature to make free use of its rooms, and its Secretary, Ossian E. Dodge, assures them that they will find there not only the papers of their own State, but those of nearly all the leading cities from Maine to Oregon, with a large number fresh from England, France and Germany—in fact, a larger number than can be found in any other room in America, representing nearly every shade in politics, music, science, religion, agriculture, masonry, moral reform, and commerce.

POLITICAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

From the Quarterly Review.

BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The strength of France is broken; her territory is severed; the splendid lustre of military fame that has shone for four glorious centuries is quenched. The future offers a piteous prospect for any Frenchman to look upon; it is not without gloom even for the coldest and most selfish bystander. It will be the occupation of our statesmen for many years to come to calculate the effects upon the European equilibrium of the diminution of the political influence of France; and against some of them it may tax all their energies to struggle.

CAUSES OF FRENCH FAILURE.

It is no accidental failure, no passing malady, that has caused this ruin. It lies deep in the heart of French political society. It is the direct result of a history reaching now for three generations back. It is feebleness of the very principle of government, caused by chronic revolution, that has mainly brought about these vast disasters. Eighty years ago the French began a revolution; and they have continued it ever since. They have never agreed upon a form of government to replace that which they overturned. The principle of submission to an established authority has disappeared; and every attempt to restore it has been baffled by the spirit which originally destroyed it. Like some lingering but malignant disease, the passions and theories of 1793 sleep for a time, and seem to have lost their force; and then suddenly breaking out with fresh violence, dash all the hopes of recovery which had been encouraged by an interval of repose. After each burst of fury has exhausted itself, the quieter part of the community—the classes who have something to lose—have done what lay in their power, to construct some kind of political edifice out of the ruins, and restore so far as possible the guarantees of social order. But the task, arduous in any case, has in theirs been well nigh impossible. They might choose a master, and give him a paper constitution; but they could not give back cohesion to the atoms of a dissolved society; they could not revive the social training and discipline out of which enduring institutions grow. They have shown no great fastidiousness in the choice of the various systems to which they have successively consented. They have not quarreled about names or ideas, so that they might have security. Twice they accepted a dictature from the soldiers; once they submitted to a restored monarchy from the European coalition; once they took a "citizen King" from the doctrinaires. But in each case, as has been recently observed, the new constitution lasted for less than the period of an ordinary farm-lease. The dictatures leant upon the soldiery, were bound to find them employment and promotion, and perished in the wars to which they were driven by the conditions of their existence. The monarchies were more contemptuously overthrown by the restless turbulence of street mobs hounded on to revolt by the most reckless press in Europe. Each of these violent changes has left the nation advanced one stage upon the road of which anarchy is the end. The general belief in the necessary instability of all Governments has become more and more confirmed; and the stability of Governments, like the solvency of traders, is destroyed as soon as it is generally doubted. Governments could not be firmly founded, because, no sooner was one set up, than men began to speculate on its successor.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF NAPOLEON III.

No portion of French society has been free from the sense of insecurity produced by these known aspirations of the artisans. The "red spectre" has been constantly present to the mind of every class. The Second Empire was in the minds of most educated Frenchmen but a transitory expedient. They were grateful for the shelter which for the time it afforded to the arts of peace; but they knew that it had no root in the soil, and that the first tempest must overthrow it. While it endured they made the best of it, although with a secret consciousness that it would be long before industry would have such a chance again. Those who served it did so with a cold allegiance, looking forward and not knowing who their next master might be. They made haste to be rich, as men who were shareholders in a hazardous speculation. They gave to it not the advice that it was wholesome for it to have, but the advice which would minister to their own promotion. The same sense of the provisional and insecure character of his political existence weighed heavily upon the Emperor himself. His steps were those of a man creeping along a precipice in an uncertain light, knowing that a false step would destroy him, and yet unable to make up his mind in which direction his safe road lay. His aims were benevolent and his Government conducted France to a higher range of material prosperity than she had ever reached before. But outside purely industrial legislation, all his measures were instinct with the feeling that present safety was the one paramount consideration. He seemed to feel the edifice he had constructed straining and breaking under him at every step, and his policy was dictated almost solely by the anxiety to do nothing that might weaken the allegiance of any class or even clique of adherents. There has seldom been a Government whose whole resources were so systematically directed to the purchase of support. He would undertake one war to conciliate the revolution; and then plunge into another to conciliate the priests. Now, he would lavish vast sums on the capital, in the hope to purchase the affections of the workmen of Paris; and then, to keep his hold on the peasantry, he would set all the Liberals at defiance by renewing the occupation of Rome. At one time he would project huge armaments in order to gratify the military passions of his people, and make a show of resisting the aggrandisement of Prussia; and then, for fear of irritating his peasant supporters, he would leave his professed measures of reinforcement a dead letter.

MILITARY BLUNDERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The essential feebleness of Napoleon's Government clung to it throughout the short campaign which terminated in Sedan. The necessity of ruling so as to purchase support never deserted it. It was indispensable to reward devoted adherents, and therefore commands were multiplied, and the front presented to the Germans in the first week in August consisted of a series of feeble and isolated divisions. After the defeat of Wœrth and scattered forever the prestige of the Second Empire, the conciliation of public opinion in Paris and in the camps became the paramount consideration. The Emperor felt more keenly than ever that he was but a tenant on sufferance, liable to be dismissed at any moment, if the humor of the soldiery and the populace should chance to combine against him. Consequently, his strategy, if it deserves that name, had a double object. Besides the ordinary task of resisting the enemy, he had, in addition, to satisfy his civil and military critics. The populace behind him were as much an object of dread as the enemy in his front. The intrigues of Gambetta were quite as perilous to his person and his dynasty as the plans of Moltke. The vacillations of those few disastrous weeks were but an expression of the action of this double terror. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, of the two dangers appeared to be the most imminent. At one moment the advance of the Prussians would make him forget the anger of Paris; the next moment a dispatch from the Tuileries threatening revolution would drive him back upon the bayonets of the Prussians. After the battle of Woerth, prudence counseled an immediate retreat from the frontier and a concentration of his forces before Paris. But his Ministers, no longer light-hearted, assured him that if he abandoned Metz the Corps Legislatif would turn against him. Palikao, when he came into power, was equally urgent that he should not retreat. He dawled, doubting between two opinions, till the Prussians were upon him; and, though he escaped himself, the flower of his army was shut up in the town. For a fortnight after his hurried flight the fear of the Prussians was dominant in his hesitating mind. He remained quietly at Chalons, allowing McMahon to collect another army out of the *débris* of routed divisions. But as the Crown Prince advanced the pressure from Paris grew stronger and stronger. Palikao, who naturally was more impressed by the menacing importunities with which he was himself beset than by a more distant military danger, insisted that unless Metz were relieved he could not answer for the dynasty. Again the fear of Paris gained the day in the Emperor's mind. Profoundly conscious of the strategic blunder he was committing, he bowed again to the law of his political existence, and to satisfy "opinion," staked his crown upon the one last desperate march. He received the reward that attends all who in perilous times commit themselves to that wayward guide. The people who had insisted that at any cost Metz should be relieved, shouted for "la déchéance" as soon as they heard of the result to which their clamor had led.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

If we turn our eyes to the policy of the King of Prussia during the last two years, the contrast is very striking. The remarkable feature of it is the intense sense of security which it displays. He did the very things which Napoleon ought to have done—which perhaps Napoleon would have done if he had dared. He does not appear to be a man of great ability, but he had at lest this precious quality, to know exactly what he wanted, to subordinate to it all secondary considerations, and to select and keep the men who were competent to fulfill it. It was not without encountering severe resistance that he carried his policy through and sustained his Minister. The conflict between him and his House of Commons was carried as far as such a conflict could well go without ending in civil war. The Parliament blindly opposed the military policy of which they are now all appreciating the results; they believed it to be intended for the purposes of domestic oppression, and they exercised to the utmost their legal powers in order to hinder it. They refused to vote the supplies for which the King asked; they even left the appropriations for the year unsanctioned; they openly refused their confidence to his Minister. But the King laughed at their pretensions to control his general policy by virtue of the power of the purse. He did not govern otherwise tyrannically or illegally. But he adhered to his policy, and he kept his Minister. He insisted on the measures of reform which he thought indispensable to the efficiency of his army; and as his Parliament would not give their sanction to the necessary expenditure, he dispensed with that formality. It is needless to say that his pertinacity excited the greatest reprehension in England. He was lectured in every tone, solemn or severe, which the English Press can employ, upon the wickedness or madness of his conduct. With that peculiar air of a pedagogue scolding naughty little boys, which certain English newspapers assume when they remonstrate with Continental potentates, he was told that he was arrogating powers wholly inconsistent with his position; that such a conflict could have but one issue; and that if he did not repent of his presumption, he had nothing to expect but the fate of Charles I. The awful imputation was even uttered against him that he did not understand the true British meaning of the word "constitutional." But the King, who had a much greater respect for the traditions of Frederick the Great than for those of the British Constitution, took little heed of volunteer advice and sinister predictions, and went upon his own way.

INHUMANITY OF MODERN WARFARE.

Recent events have dispelled the notion which was beginning to prevail, that war was an affair of the military alone, and that civilians had nothing to do with it except to look on, or, at most, to get out of the way. There has been a class of excellent persons who have been in the habit of agitating for a declaration that private property at sea should, in time of war, enjoy the same immunity from capture that it enjoys on land. We believe that some of these gentle schemers still exist, and that they seriously believe that they will some day or other induce maritime nations to agree to fight on the principle of only shooting at those who are paid to be hit. But whatever their success may be, they must abandon the argument derived from the supposed practice upon land. This campaign has sufficiently established that no such immunity is enjoyed by private property—at all events, by the private property of nations that fight with Germany. In whatever direction the progress, of which we hear so much, may be tending, it is certainly not toward making a state of war more pleasant than it was in times past—at least to the vanquished. The desolation which followed in the train of the armies of Attila could not have been worse than that which marks the track of the Prussian armies; because if the taste for destruction displayed by the Prussians falls short of the ferocity of the Huns, their methods are so far superior in efficiency that the results do not widely differ. It is difficult, indeed, to make comparisons, because in completeness there are no degrees. Nothing can be worse than entire destruction. We have, indeed, to thank the Prussians for having taught us several stern truths. They have shown us that the highest education, the most advanced civilization, do not stifle the original passions of the noble savage—that if you scratch the cultivated German Professor, you will find the nature which made the lanzknecht of the Middle Ages, or the "marauders" of the Thirty Years' War. They have impressed upon us that war is no military plaything; but that it means peasants butchered by hundreds, burning villages, towns ransacked by pillage and contribution, just as in the good old days of Tilly. They have dispelled the millennial dreams in which many soft-hearted people were fond of indulging—that it was becoming impossible or improbable. Thanks to them, the state of opinion has become impossible for some generations, in which Cobden could venture to insinuate that Wellington was panic-struck.

WEAKNESS OF THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Minister of War does not long remain the same. There have been seven within the last ten years, giving an average of seventeen months to each. The plans of one man are seldom carried out energetically by his successor. One Minister prefers the militia, and the militia bask in a brief sunshine of official favor. The next man prefers the volunteers, and a totally new direction is given to departmental activity. The third Minister is a great believer in the reserve, and a bran new set of plans is devised and commenced, to give force to his predilections. The fourth Minister looks upon all forces principally with a view to cut them down; and accordingly the successive reforms of his predecessors are consigned to the impartial pigeon-holes, where the children of so many buisy brains sleep side by side. Meanwhile, other forces hostile to military reform regain their power. It becomes clear that if certain measures are taken—say, a reform in the selection of officers—influential personages will be affronted; and no Ministry can afford to dispense with the support of influential personages. Another set of measures—say, the construction of fortifications—offends the crotchets of a certain section of the Ministerial party; and these, combining with the regular Opposition, form a phalanx in the face of which the Ministry must either risk a damaging defeat or consent to mutilate its measure. Then there is the steady, passionless, unflagging pressure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day. His reputation—no matter who he is—depends upon the reduction of the estimates; and each succeeding Chancellor requires a fresh reduction, in order to make a new reputation. Nor can his colleagues afford to disregard him. Unless the nation happens to be in a crisis of alarm, finance is the topic which tells at the elections. Great and comprehensive measures of army reform may be very good things; but Ministers must live. Bloated armaments may be endured, while the nation's feelings are high-strung by sympathy or fear; but the events which excite the popular imagination pass away, and the tax-gatherer remains. Some department must be made to furnish the materials for a reduction of taxation; and there is none that has so few friends as the War Office. However sagacious a military plan may be that is devised in time of national excitement, its merits, when the danger has gone by, will all be forgotten, in comparison with the advantages of buying dried fruits or Memel timber a little cheaper.

COMPARISON WITH AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

It is commonly assumed that these deficiencies are a necessary incident of freedom: that we cannot have executive vigor and consistency of policy, without sacrificing something of the liberties on which we have prided ourselves so long. If it were so, our case would be indeed an evil one; for we should have to choose between enjoying a precarious freedom on the sufferance of the foreigner and securing our safety by the surrender of that which makes national existence precious. But the assumption is utterly groundless. Freedom does not require an unstable policy and a precarious Government. There are free countries, as we may see in the case of America, where the Government is stable, and the policy consequently consistent. There are despotic countries, as we have seen in the case of France, where a sustained and far-seeing policy is impossible. The fault of our English system is that, with a dynasty absolutely secure, it artificially imitates the vices of a throne mined by revolution and conscious of hourly danger. The rights of the throne have, during the present reign, lain practically in abeyance; and, however little it may conform to constitutional usage to say so, the Cabinet is, almost without any reserve at all, the ruling power in England. The peculiarity, therefore, of the English Constitution, as it at present works, is that the ruling power has no rights at all. Its official existence is as much at the mercy of its master, the House of Commons, as that of the vizier of an Eastern Sultan. The ruling power in France, as has been already said, is held by a tenure not exceeding that of an ordinary farm lease. But the ruling power in England has not even the six months' notice accorded to the poorest tenant-at-will. It is not even entitled to the month's warning of a livery servant. It can be, and has been, dismissed unexpectedly upon the spot. It may be said that this is the fate of all Ministers, whether they serve despot, President, or House of Commons. The English Prime Minister is not more liable to dismissal than the Minister of Prussia or the Secretary of State in America. But the cases are not parallel. These Ministers are not the ruling power. There is always above them a supreme authority—no matter by what title he holds, whether by election or by inheritance—who does not depend for his official existence upon the nightly caprices of a popular assembly. And, at least, the Ministers of other constitutions have the satisfaction of feeling that, if they are liable to instant dismissal, the authority which is to judge and may dismiss them is not largely composed of those who desire to succeed them.

DANGERS OF ENGLISH DEMOCRACY.

To say that our present state is democratic, is to indicate only a very small part of the novelty or the difficulties of our position. We are democratic under conditions under which democracy was never attempted before. This is true in respect to the magnitude of the United Kingdom and the density of its population. The democracies which have hitherto existed in the world, with more or less success, have either extended over small areas, or over territories where the supply of land has been infinite in comparison with the population. In that respect we are trying a perfectly new experiment, the issue of which it is impossible to predict. But these conditions are in their nature unalterable, and we must bear the result of them as best we may. They are not the only nor the most important novelty in our democratic experiment. No other democracy has ever worked with so dependent an Executive. The forms of party government, as established here, which give to the House of Commons the most complete and minute control over the Executive, were never devised for a democratic Government. They sprang up in times when the Crown nominated a large number of the members of the House of Commons, and a still larger number were nominated by aristocratic families much under the influence of the Crown, and whose natural faults would be the reverse of fickleness or temerity. When equality came to be more valued than it was two centuries ago, such anomalies were not likely to endure. But when they fell, the system that had grown up out of them, and was dependent for its value on them, should have been revised at the same time. That curious kind of Conservatism, however, which leads us to cling all the more passionately to forms because we have been forced to abandon their substance, prevented any adaptation of the Constitution to the new distribution of power. The result is, the Constitution as we have it now, and the administrative results that Constitution is working out. Such a state of things could never have been enacted. No prudent legislator would have proposed to surrender direct and complete executive power to a democratic assembly freely elected. No precedent for such an arrangement can be found in the history of the world, if we except the form of government established by the National Convention in 1793, which can hardly be quoted as a salutary example.

APPREHENSIONS OF POLITICAL CHAOS.

This paralysis of government is the grave danger which the new Constitution of 1832 appears to be slowly working out. If it be so, war will test and proclaim it, as it has proclaimed the weaknesses of the French Empire which seemed so strong. Every department of the State feels its effects. The hopeless chaos of our municipal administration, the misunderstandings which are gradually severing the colonies from England—the indecision and half-heartedness which, in foreign policy, condemns us to a part which is the ideal neither of the old English nor the new Manchester school, which is neither dignified nor cheap—are all results traceable to the confusion which has arisen from the unfitness of the House of Commons to exercise direct executive power. But of all the evils which are due to this cause, the inefficiency of our defensive preparations is far the gravest. Other matters can wait. The instinct of self-government is so strong in the English people, that we can bear the torpidity of the Home Office almost without regret. The Colonies are long suffering, and will probably wait some years yet, while we are making up our minds whether they are to be looked upon as poor relations, or jewels of the Crown. Even in respect to our foreign relations—so far as they do not take the form of war—we can afford at a slight cost to national susceptibility, to put off the question whether we desire to be looked upon as an European Power or not. But the state of our defenses admits of no delay. Whether it be true or not that the Prussian staff are already engaged in discussing the invasion of England, no one can say that war is so improbable a contingency as it was twelve months ago. The lust of conquest has received a terrible impulse, and the pretext for indulging it will not be wanting. We are bound by numerous guarantees, some of which we have recently renewed. Our destiny is bound up with that of Belgium, and Turkey, and Sweden, unless we are content to proclaim that we are too weak to give effect to our pledged word. The schemes for the absorption of Holland, which Count Bismarck freely discusses, could hardly be realized without goading the English people to resistance. Nor must we count upon the faint-heartedness which many of our prominent advisers openly recommend. The same self-delusion, which now makes the English believe that they are safe, will, when they are provoked, make them believe that they are strong. Their patience will give way at the moment when those who are trading on their supposed pusillanimity least expect it, and, without inquiring into the state of their preparations or the capacity of their leaders, we shall plunge into war. The provocation, which makes this catastrophe inevitable, may come at any moment. Our treaty guarantees, our freedom of speech and consequent frequency of offense, our views of the privileges and duties of neutrals, all offer so many opportunities of attack. We know not when we may be involved in such a struggle for existence as that which has desolated France. There are signs of an alliance which shall add the vast hosts of Russia to the military Power by which France has been overwhelmed. If such an alliance should take place, the reversal of our traditional Eastern policy cannot fail to be one of its results. If such events be impending the crisis will be one of the most terrible through which this country has ever passed. But, in any case, the times are past in which constitutional scruples can be allowed to hamper national defenses. The House of Commons must, by its own patriotism and self-control, furnish an antidote to the evils which the excess of its power has caused. "Representative institutions are on their trial," was said sixteen years ago, and the verdict then was not very favorable. It is difficult to estimate the danger to social order which will arise, if any great disaster or disgrace shall teach the nation to despise the institutions in which it has been so long taught to trust.

THE AGE OF "BLOOD AND IRON."

The year of 1870 has taught us what pitiful presumption lay behind the mask of our grand philosophy. We know now that war has lost none of its congeniality to human errors and passions—that the science which was to have stayed it has but sharpened its weapons and multiplied its horrors—and that, whereas of old it was undertaken with small pretext and paltry result, the pretexts remain now as scanty as ever, but the result is overwhelming desolation. We know that no appearance of peace, however profound, however soothing, is to be trusted. The tempest can burst upon us in a moment from a blue sky, wasting smiling territories, and happy populations with the utmost misery that human nature can endure. All this is now placed beyond the reach of speculative objection. It is bare, stern fact. We live in an age of "blood and iron." If we mean to escape misery and dishonor, such as that of which we are reading every day, we must trust to no consciousness of a righteous cause, to no moral influence, to no fancied restraints of civilization. These bulwarks may be of use to us when the millennium draws near; they are empty verbiage now. We must trust to our power of self-defense, and to no other earthly aid. Nor let us hope that we can provide the safeguard when the danger comes. We have been taught by the saddest lessons of our neighbor's experiences that to trust in untrained valor and self-devotion, however lofty those qualities may be, is the silliest of delusions. If we would be safe, we must call to our aid all the resources that science and discipline have ministered to the art of human destruction. We know now, by experiments worked out upon others, that a large, well-trained, well-supplied army is the one condition of national safety. It will be well for us if we suffer no official procrastination, no empty commonplaces about British valor, to leave us to face the coming danger undefended—unprepared.

MISPLACED CHIVALRY.

The Nassau-Street Jewelry Robbery—"Protecting a Deserted Wife"—Miller Convicted.

The following singular and somewhat complicated case was tried yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett. On the 22d of last December, as reported previously in the Times, John H. Miller and Augustus Burkhard, accompanied by Mrs. Eliza Reuter and her daughter, entered the jewelry-store of Dorreyer & Troll, No. 63 Nassau-street, and Miller, accosting Troll, asked for a Mr. Reuter. While Troll was speaking to Miller, Mrs. Reuter proceeded to the safe of the establishment, and bundling up $1,300 worth of gold chains proceeded to carry them off. Troll attempted to interfere, whereupon Miller, as he alleges, drew a revolver, and told him that he would blow his brains out if he molested the woman, telling him that he was an officer of the Court, and had come to seize the property. Miller showed a shield, and Troll allowed the parties to depart with their plunder. In the evidence Miller stated that Mrs. Reuter was the wife of Troll's former partner, and her husband had sold to him his share in the business, and had deserted her. She applied to him for assistance, and begged him and Burkhard to go with her to No. 63 Nassau-street, where she expected to meet her husband, and as he had threatened to kill her if she called, desired their protection. He denied presenting a pistol at Troll, and stated that on entering the premises he went up to him and taking out a photograph of Reuter asked if "that man was in." Judge Hackett, on the request of John G. Boyd, counsel for the prisoner, allowed Miss Eliza Reuter, jointly indicted with Miller, to give evidence for the defense. She stated that her father had left her mother and herself in destitute circumstances, and had sold his share in the business to Troll in order to avoid being sued by his wife for support, and that the course pursued was the only one they could devise to obtain what they believe to be their right. The counsel for the defense dwelt upon the chivalric disposition of Miller in protecting Mrs. Reuter and her daughter, and said that he had no design to rob the premises. The District-Attorney, however, maintained that this was a skillfully-planned and boldly-executed robbery, and should be punished accordingly. The Recorder was certain that Miller had been convicted before, but Judge Stewart, who was placed on the stand, testified that he had never seen the prisoner before. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault, with intent to commit robbery, in the first degree, but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder suspended sentence until Friday, in order to ascertain whether this is Miller's first offense.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

Lighting the Streets—Message From the Mayor—$375,000 Appropriated for the Water Board—A Banquet for the Irish Exiles.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen, yesterday, the Board passed a resolution approving of a bill now before the Legislature, looking to several alterations in the process to be observed in the opening of new streets and repairing of old ones. The Clerk was directed to forward a copy of the resolution to each of the members of the Senate and Assembly from Kings County.

A resolution granting permission to the Union Gas-light Company to lay their pipes in the various streets of the city on their giving $100,000 security that they would not in any way interfere with those of other Companies nor trouble the water mains, was referred to the Water and Drainage Committee for report. A communication was received from the Mayor, calling attention to the fact that unless some means of lighting the streets more economical than the system now in vogue are resorted to, the expense for the present year will, in all probability, be over $1,000,000. Last year there was a deficiency of over $200,000, but that was a trifle when compared with the present prospect. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, with instruction to report some plan that will keep the expense within the appropriation made for that purpose—$500,000.

The gentlemen nominated by the Mayor at the last meeting for seats in the Board of Education were confirmed. On motion of the Water and Drainage Committee, the Water Board was empowered to increase the water tax on the City twenty-five per cent. per annum, commencing with the 1st of May next. The resolution tabled at the previous meeting looking to the appropriation of $375,000 for the use of the Water Board, to be employed principally in the construction of sewers and water-mains, $75,000 to be employed in rebuilding Engine No. 1, and $25,000 in repairing the reservoir, were passed, with but one dissenting vote.

On motion of Alderman Nolan the officers in charge of the various public buildings were ordered to hang out all the flags and banners at their disposal on Thursday next in honor of the Irish exiles. In connection with this, Alderman Clancey remarked that preparations had been made by the Aldermanic Committee to have a banquet on the night in question in the Pierrepont House in honor of the Fenians.

The Board then adjourned.

Arrest of Dr. Helmbold for Violating a Corporation Ordinance.

It does not appear to be generally known that there is a corporation ordinance forbidding any one to drive a tandem through the public streets at a faster pace than a walk. Dr. Helmbold, the well-known druggist of Broadway, was, it seems, ignorant of the fact that such an ordinance existed, and yesterday he took his customary down-town drive, stopping at the Times Office. Just as he was leaving, Capt. Thorne, of the Ordinance Police, stepped up and informed the doctor that he was violating a Corporation ordinance, and that he must accompany him to the Mayor's Office. The doctor, of course, complied, and Marshal Hart read to him section 7, chapter 29, of the Corporation Ordinances of New-York of 1866, as follows,

"No person shall drive one horse before another, in the manner commonly called tandem, otherwise than on a walk, in any street in the City of New-York, under the penalty of $5 for each offense, to be paid by the owner or driver thereof, severally and respectively."

Dr. Helmbold declared that he was entirely ignorant that such an ordinance existed; that he was quite ready to pay the fine, and that he would take care not to offend again. Marshal Hart said that he would not exact the fine, as this was the doctor's first offense, and doubtless would be his last. He added that though he would be happy to see him at any time, he hoped that the next time they met it would be under different circumstances. The interview then terminated.

Conviction of an Emigrant Swindler.

The case of John Enright was called yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner was indicted on a charge of having swindled William Banting, an emigrant, out of $30 at Castle Garden. Banting on his arrival asked the prisoner where he could find a boarding-house, and was taken to a place called the "European Hotel." Bunting showed Enright a check for £20, and inquired where it could be cashed, whereupon the latter introduced him to a man named Connors, who indorsed it. The check was cashed, but Bunting only received $77, as Enright said he had to pay Connors $30 for his indorsement. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentence will be passed on Friday.

The Injunction in the Case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Modified.

In the United States Court in bankruptcy, Judge Blatchford has decided the motion made in the case of James Alden vs. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. This motion was to modify the injunction which had been granted, restraining the receivers appointed by the State Court from proceeding with the construction of a part of the road pending the conclusion of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

Judge Blatchford holds that, inasmuch as the receivers were appointed prior to any proceedings being taken in bankruptcy, they were entitled to go on with their duties in constructing the road, and the injunction is modified accordingly.

Rev. Dr. Cather in Newark—His Credentials Questioned, but not Investigated.

In compliance with an invitation, about fifty gentlemen, most of whom were clergymen, met Rev. Dr. Cather, of England, in the vestry of the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, yesterday morning. The object of the meeting was to listen to the views of the reverend gentleman on the subject of "Christian Moral Science."

Previous to the arrival of Dr. Cather at the vestry, Rev. Dr. Findlay rose and stated that a Belfast correspondent of the *United Presbyterian* newspaper had made extremely damaging statements in regard to Dr. CATHER's personal integrity, and denied that he was the agent of the English Association he pretended to represent. Dr. FINDLAY thought the gentleman should be informed of the matter and allowed to vindicate himself.

Rev. Dr. TIFFANY broke the matter as easily as possible to Dr. CATHER, who in turn did not propose to make any explanation at all. He denied the charge, but said even if it was true the principles he advocated were none the less valuable. He stated that he did not regard the meeting as a court of judicature with authority to pass upon him.

The reverend gentleman who had expected an explanation then subsided, and Dr. CATHER went on to explain the benefits of the Christian Moral Science Association and to state its workings in England, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of such a tendency toward unity in religious societies as the Association advanced.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 14, 1871: Nos. 97, 98, 99, 85½, 101, 104, 105, 110.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Bredie vs. Andrews.
34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
[illegible]—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
[illegible]—Bosch vs. Posmanskie.
[illegible]—Coleman vs. Boston.
240—Kenney vs. Ives.
[illegible]—Abbott vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Morton vs. Halsey.
[illegible]—Stubben vs. Dalalyuski.

Nos.
268—Osgood vs. McKnight
270½—Wesser vs. Hatch.
158—Am. Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.
286—Burns vs. Graham.
42—Covert vs. Chapman.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
244—Klink vs. Kelly.
246—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
313—Thomas vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
72½—Berhett vs. Sanderson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Squires vs. Abbott.
[illegible]—Evans vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Hoffman vs. Schultz.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
57—Knower vs. Caldwell.
58—Solomon vs. Jackson.
59—Ritter vs. Boody.
60—State of Tennessee vs. Powell.
61—Brown vs. Furniss.
61½—Brunsdorf vs. Southart.
[illegible]—Bruce vs. Lafarge.
[illegible]—Duncan vs. Butterfield.
[illegible]—Coggill vs. McAloney.
[illegible]—Howell vs. Townsend.
[illegible]—Drake vs. Heron.

Nos.
67—Crawford vs. Townsend.
68—Merritt vs. Valentine.
69—Pendergast vs. Barst.
70—Reynolds vs. Townsend.
71—Ayres vs. Townsend.
72—Maas vs. Mevers.
73—Berolzheimer vs. Coggswell.
74—Roberts vs. Rhinelander.
75—Flanders vs. Prot. Epis. Society, &c.
76—Clark vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
61—Watson vs. McDonald.

Nos.
124—Gramacher vs. Dietrich
229—O'Donnell vs. Kehoe.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
73—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Grocers Fire Ins. Co.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenburg.
39—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Souiter.
[illegible]—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
471—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel.

Nos.
477—Creuts vs. Kreuger.
493—Wicks vs. Hatch.
231—Coutas vs. O'Brien.
1043—— vs. ——.
107—Schaefer vs. O'Brien.
169—Kohir vs. O'Brien.
47—Farr vs. Kelly.
277—Helsa vs. Klein.
501—Roe vs. Stevens.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Morgenthau vs. Hinsley.
[illegible]—Campbell vs. Preterre.
[illegible]—Simonson vs. Walker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
350—Morris, Admx., vs. Koehler.
320—Smith vs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
610—Stronb vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
614—Nemmons vs. Lugar.
360—Palmer vs. Clark.
72—Reilly vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1206—Smith vs. Miller.
288—McGrath vs. O'Brien.

Equity Causes.

Held by Larremore, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
56—Schweizer vs. Honish.
28—Roemig vs. Chariton.

Nos.
32—Whau vs. Thompson.
44—Tynberg vs. Moseley.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
473—Dart vs. Walker.
529—Lyons vs. North.
534½—Eckerson vs. Washington.
[illegible]—Pine vs. Manhattan Gaslight Co.
[illegible]—Hymes vs. Corn.
471—Davis vs. Gwynne.
[illegible]—McCullough vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
670—Asher vs. Nat. Park Bank.
671—Abell vs. Green.
672—Whiting vs. Decker.
673—Austin vs. Leech.
674—Buson vs. Cocke.
675—Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Hibbles.
677—Merwin vs. Wexol.
678—Young vs. Vail.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
544—Filene vs. Harris.
542—McGuire vs. O'Callaghan.
653—Olliver vs. Stuart.
654—Ryan vs. Third-av. R. R. Company.
655—Harrison vs. McNair.
656—Cassidy vs. Gouraud.
657—McDonald vs. Evg. Tel. Assn.
658—Barclay vs. Furness.

Nos.
659—Battershell vs. Solomon.
660—Roe vs. Finnegan.
662—Tregear vs. D. D., E. B'way and B. R. R. Company.
663—Young vs. Nelson.
664—Gany vs. Quinn.
665—Holyoke M. Co. vs. Erkenbrach.
697—O'Reilly vs. McNam.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3049—Horan vs. O'Brien.
4711—Pike vs. Favor.
4412—Duryea vs. Calanan.
5003—M. & G. N. Asphaltic Co. vs. Howe.
5017—The Building Co. vs. Fowler.
[illegible]—Hurlbert vs. D. L. & W. R. Railroad.
[illegible]—Meriden S. P. Co. vs. Clark.

Nos.
5093—Price vs. Davis.
5104—Read vs. Kearney.
5105—Vogel vs. Duirer.
5106—Same vs. Same.
5111—Saltonstall vs. Oppenshaw.
5112—Same vs. Same.
5119—Harrison vs. Stewart.
5114—Bamberger vs. Mera.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Schuerlin vs. Koslo.
[illegible]—Fischer vs. Zerbet.
[illegible]—Chichester vs. Higham.
[illegible]—Silva vs. Baronowki.
[illegible]—Wilkinson vs. Richmond.
[illegible]—Mayer vs. Meserole.
[illegible]—Dillon vs. Barkley.

Nos.
5096—Strickland vs. Goodkind.
4296—Duryea vs. Kaile.
4849—Rollins vs. Lavcox.
4926—Hurd vs. Keller.
4947—Brown vs. Heyenga.
4948—English vs. Cohen.
4992—Swindele vs. Woodhull.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Archer vs. Duryea.
5112—Stearns vs. Wood.
5575—Watson vs. Sliter.
—Schraimer vs. Klabisch

Nos.
—Bearns vs. Schooling.
—Brown vs. Storm.
—Luke vs. Selyan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Christopher Tracy and John Reilley; robbery.
2—The People vs. Joseph Reilly and Charles Williams; robbery.
3—The People vs. Daniel McGrath, Thomas McGrath and Wm. Brown; robbery.
4—The People vs. Frederick Lee; robbery.
5—The People vs. James D. Allen and Catharine Allen; burglary.

Nos.
6—The People vs. James Reamer; burglary.
7—The People vs. Conrad Doll; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. John Price; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. John Ryan; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Albert F. Craig; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Robert Service; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 13.

By Judge Sutherland.

Hasbrouck vs. Hasbrouck; reference ordered to take proof, &c.

Tyng, &c., vs. Fields et al.; motion denied without costs to either party.

The People, &c., vs. J. E. Ireland; defendant Ireland adjudged guilty of the misconduct and contempt alleged. The special order on this order and this adjudication to be settled on notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

By Judge Freedman.

Cornelia Austin vs. John L. Brower; Same vs. Same; John G. Hodge vs. George Weghlow; James G. Christie vs. C. G. Voorhies; Manuel Lasso vs. Frederick Bush; Albert Stickney vs. Stephen Sherlock; Clayton H. Redfield vs. Daniel H. Way et al; Mary A. Leach vs. Wm. H. Leach; William Schuster vs. Clara Schuster; The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. Abraham H. Cardozo. Orders granted.

Richard W. Lendy vs. Wm. Hoffman; motion denied with $10 costs.

Ellen Lewis vs. George Nenschafer; judgment for defendant upon demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to answer upon payment of costs.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Franziska Klein vs. George Klein; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Eugene C. Robinson vs. James E. Shaw et al.; petition and order for appointment of guardian.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB 13.

By Judge Robinson.

Eleisa F. Wells vs. John J. Wells; decree allowed adjudging marriage void, in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, with costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered yesterday in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 114.—*Stagg vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—The question in this cause was whether the plaintiff in error was entitled to a commission on premiums paid on the renewal of policies after his removal as agent by the Company. In support of his claim it was insisted that by a usage of the insurance companies throughout the country the renewal commissions were paid, after the agent had ceased to be connected with the Company, and as long as the premiums were paid; but the Court held that there was an express agreement between the agent and the Company in this case, that the commissions were to continue only so long as the agency existed, and the judgment was for the Company. The Court affirmed that judgment, also finding that the contract was against the plaintiff, and ruling that there was no room for usage in the case of an express contract. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 215.—*Stovall, for use of, &c., vs. Banks.*—Error to the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.—This was an action of covenant upon an administrator's bond, brought for the use of persons claiming as heirs and distributees of an estate in Georgia, formerly belonging to Alfred Embanks, deceased. The Court below excluded the record of certain proceedings in the State Court, which had adjudicated the question at issue, holding that it was not a final decree, and gave judgment for the defendants in error. This Court reverses the judgment, holding that it cannot be maintained that a decree which finds that a certain sum of money is due from the defendants to the complainant, and awards the executors to collect it, is not a final decree. It has never been doubted, say the Court, that such decrees are final. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 289.—*Marsh vs. The Board of Supervisors of Fulton County.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois.—This was an action to recover on certain bonds issued by Fulton County, in aid of the Mississippi Railroad Company. The Court below decided against the validity of the bonds, holding that there was no vote in favor of the issue, and as other fatal irregularities existed, they could not be sustained; that judgment was now affirmed here, Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion.

No. 72.—*May vs. Leclaire et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Iowa. This was a case in equity concerning the transfer of certain lands in Iowa, and a settlement of accounts between the parties to the suit. The testimony was voluminous and contradictory, and the determination of the controversy turned wholly upon the facts, and upon an examination of these the Court reversed the decree below, and remanded the cause with directions to enter a decree for the appellant.

No. 17.—*Thomas H. Parker vs. George Davis.*—This is an another legal-tender case, and was now submitted to the consideration of the Court, without oral argument, by B. F. Thomas for the plaintiff in error, and by B. F. Butler for the defendant. The Court below affirmed the constitutionality of the act.

Argument on the merits was commenced in the case of the State of Virginia against West Virginia, involving jurisdiction over the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Ingraham.

PIRATES—A MISTAKEN SEIZURE.

William Bailey vs. Adolphus Goddefroy.—This case came before the Court on a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint on the ground of a non-joinder of parties. The facts, as disclosed by the pleadings and argument on the demurrer, appear to be as follows: During the year 1862, the steam-ship *Laban*, of which William Bailey, the plaintiff, Adolphus Goddefroy, the defendant, and one William H. Latham, were joint owners, was seized and brought into port as a privateer. It was subsequently decided that the seizure was illegal, and on a claim being made to the United States Court of Claims to reclaim damages, a judgment was recovered for over $181,000, which amount came into the hands of the defendant, Goddefroy. While the case was pending in the Court of Claims, Latham, the third joint owner, died. Bailey has now brought this suit to recover his share in the award from the defendant, and defendant interposes his demurrer on the ground that the representatives of Latham should have been made parties to the action.

Judge INGRAHAM reserved his decision, but intimated in the course of the argument that the joint owners of the vessel, being in effect shareholders, the plaintiff might sue for his share without joining as plaintiff the heirs of his coshareholder.

Bowdoin, Larocque & McFarland for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Freedman.

CAVEAT EMPTOR.

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company vs. Morris K. Jesup et al.—The plaintiff having acquired the rights of another company by purchase, including a contract for iron with defendants, now sues the defendants to recover damages for a failure of contract, in furnishing an inferior quality of iron to that contracted for. The contract called for iron of a certain quality and suitable for railroad purposes, whereas, as alleged, the iron delivered was of an inferior quality, and soon after it had been put in use became unserviceable. The case came up on demurrer, the defendants claiming that the doctrine of *caveat emptor* intervened, it being within the power of the plaintiff to have discovered the defects at the time of delivery, if any existed. Decision reserved.

J. E. Ward for plaintiff; T. C. Buckley for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

LIFE INSURANCE—DEFENSE OF SUICIDE.

Elizabeth Coffey vs. The Home Life Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover $5,000 by the widow of Benjamin F. Coffey, of Kentucky, on a policy of insurance on the life of the latter. The defense was that the deceased committed suicide for the purpose of getting the insurance. The facts connected with the case have already appeared in full in the TIMES. The case has now been concluded, by a verdict in favor of the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—THE LATE JUDGE WHITE.

Rhoda E. White vs. Simon Stevens.—This was an action upon the following written instrument:

> SUFFERN, N. Y., June 1, 1867.
>
> SIMON STEVENS, ESQ.: Please pay to the order of Mrs. Rhoda E. White the sum of five thousand dollars—$5,000—being a portion of my fees in the case of Simon Stevens vs. The United States.
>
> JAMES W. WHITE, Attorney, &c.
>
> Witness: B. O'Reilly.

The plaintiff is the widow of the late Judge White, and the suit in which he rendered his legal services was the celebrated claim of Stevens against the United States for the value of the Fremont carbines. Judge White won the case in the Court of Claims, and, shortly before his death, gave his wife the foregoing order. The principal question in the case was, whether the above instrument was in the nature of a draft or bill of exchange, and subject to the principles of law which govern instruments of that character, the non-acceptance of which by the defendant would have prevented a recovery; or whether it was an assignment to the plaintiff of a portion of a particular fund in the hands of the defendant, and which was not subject to the defendant's acceptance. On the trial below the plaintiff obtained judgment. The defendant appealed to the General Term, where, after argument, the judgment was affirmed.

Strong & Shepard for plaintiff; Field & Shearman for defendant.

Before Justices Monell, Jones and Spencer.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON PARTNERSHIP LAWS.

Samuel W. Geery, Plaintiff and Appellant, vs. Jacob H. V. Cockcroft, Defendant and Respondent.—This case involves a point of peculiar interest never before decided in this State. On the trial of the action before Chief-Justice BARBOUR and a jury, the Chief-Justice, at the close of the testimony on the plaintiff's part, directed a verdict for the defendant. The General Term, Justices MONELL and SPENCER concurring, and Justice JONES dissenting, now reverses the judgment entered on the verdict below. The action was for goods sold and delivered, as alleged, by the firm of Geery & Kendall to defendant, all the interest of Kendall in the firm, including the claim in suit, having been assigned to Geery. The defendant denied all knowledge of the partnership, and of the alleged assignment of Kendall's interest to Geery, and also denied that he purchased the goods or owed for them. The facts developed on the trial were as follows: In June, 1868, Kendall individually owed defendant some money for interest on a note, and offered to send him, in payment of that interest, two baskets of wine, and did so. The wine was taken from the partnership effects of Geery & Kendall. In October, 1868, the clerk of Geery & Kendall presented a bill for the wine to defendant, who promised to call up and settle it with Kendall, but when the clerk called again defendant said he owed no bill. There was no evidence that defendant knew of any partnership between Geery and Kendall other than the statement of Kendall that he supposed defendant knew the fact as it had been published. The opinion of the Court was delivered as follows, by SPENCER, J.: This appeal raises this question: Can the effects of a copartnership be applied by one partner to the payment of his private debt without the assent of his copartner or copartners? I am of the opinion that they cannot, and that the title of the firm to property cannot be divested in favor of, or vested in said separate creditor without the assent of the other members of the firm. This principle was clearly established in Dobb vs. Halsey, 16 Johns Rep., page 38, although the cases are not parallel so far as the character of the property and interest of the firm involved. But the counsel for the respondent urges strongly that there is no proof in this case that defendant knew this was partnership property, and that to make him liable as the purchaser from the firm, it must appear that he knew at the time he received it on his private debt that it was partnership property. There is some evidence that the defendant had such knowledge, but, for the purpose of a decision in this case, I will assume an entire absence of proof on that point, and I hold that the ignorance or want of knowledge as to the property belonging to a firm makes no difference. If the effects of a firm be so applied, the question of the liability of the creditor receiving them to account for and pay to the firm does not depend upon the creditor having or not having knowledge of the same being partnership property, but depends upon the fact as to whether or not the copartners assented to the transaction. The authority of a partner to sell and dispose of the firm effects extends only to the business and transactions of the partnership; whatever he does beyond this that is claimed or that can be held to bind the partnership, must be based upon some authority express or implied, or the intervention of some principle of law or equity beyond his general authority as a partner. If he gives the written obligation of the firm, or takes the chattles or goods of the firm and applies the same directly in payment of his private debt he must have the assent of his copartners. He should not be permitted to dispose of their property or make them liable, unless he has been authorized by them so to do. It is true the firm may become liable to bona fide purchasers of their negotiable paper, or in like manner they may lose title to their specific chatties, by reason of a bona fide purchase and payment of the same in such manner as would prevent them from claiming title, but the latter questions do not arise here. The defendant parted with nothing; he received the specific property of Geery & Kendall on account of the private debt of Kendall due to him, without the consent or assent, or even knowledge, of the other copartner, (plaintiff Geery.) I hold that under these circumstances the title did not pass from the firm, and the latter or its assigns may reassert title and claim and recover the value of the property as if sold by them. The opinion of Judge Story in the case of Rogers vs. Bachelor (12 Peters, 229 and 230) is directly in point. He concludes his views on this point by saying: "But we think that the true principle to be extracted from the authorities is that one partner cannot apply the partnership funds or securities to the discharge of his own private debt without their consent, and that without their consent their title to the property is not divested in favor of such separate creditor whether he knew it to be partnership property or not. In short his right depends not upon his knowledge that it was partnership property, but upon the fact whether the other partners had assented to such disposition of it or not. The judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event."

Protherre and Averill, attorneys for appellant; Thomas Allison of counsel; Charles N. Black, attorney and counsel for respondent.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

JACK ASHORE—HE IS RUN OVER BY A CART.

Alexander McDonald vs. Samuel Colgate et al.—This was an action to recover $5,000 damages for having been knocked down and injured by defendant's cart at Cortlandt-street, while attempting to cross the street. Plaintiff's testimony was to the effect that it was a stormy day, and the driver of the cart, having an apron up against his face, to protect him from the storm, failed to see the plaintiff, or properly guide his horse, and, through this alleged negligence the injury occurred. On behalf of defendant it was given in evidence that the plaintiff, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, attempted to cross in front of the horse, the latter being under a heavy pull up hill, and that the plaintiff caught him by the bit and attempted to jerk him back; that in that way the accident occurred, and not through any negligence of the defendant's driver.

The verdict of the jury was in favor of the defendant.

Henry Morrison for plaintiff; Luther R. Marsh for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s '81. R..114⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new.........110⅜
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜
4,000 do..........110⅜
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..110⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....112⅜
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 64½
3,000 do..........64⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 64½
1,000 Va. State 6s, old. 65½
10,000 Va. States 6s, new 62½
4,000 do..........62¾
23,000 N. C. Old Bonds 50½
5,000 do..........50½
10,000 do..........50½
2,000 N. C. F. Act, '68. 31
1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. 94¼
3,000 do..........94¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s.... 90½
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April and Oct.. 61⅝
4,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 93
2,000 Erie 4th Mort... 84½
8,000 do..........85
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds 94¼
10,000 do.......s3. 94¼
15,000 do..........94⅜
5,000 do..........94⅜
22,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 80⅜
30,000 do..........80⅜
1,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by st Mo.......96½
2,000 Alt. & T. H 2d p 82½
2,000 do..bet. call. 83
5,000 Chic. & N.W. Cn. 86½
1,000 Ohio & N.W. 1st. 93
9,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B. 105½
5,000 do..........105⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. C. Bs 83
6,000 C., R. I. & Pac. 7s. 98
4,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st. 102¼
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 103
2,000 Chic. & A. In. B. 94¼
2,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st. 82
2,000 O & Miss. C. Bs. 87
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st 88
12,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 103½
20,000 M. & St. P. 1st I. d. 87
10,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st 83½
1,000 Det. M. & T. Bs. 92
1,000 North Mo. 1st... 84
20 Park Bank.........154
40 Fourth Nat. Bank. 107
5 Ninth Nat. Bank... 111
200 American Coal.... 36
10 Penn. Coal Co.....224

95 Del. & Hud. Canal. 115⅛
100 do..........115
100 do.......s7. 115
100 West. Union Tel.. 46⅜
200 do...bet. call. 46½
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 16¼
100 Mariposa Pref..... 9
100 Adams Express.... 67¼
5 Am. M. Union Ex. 45¼
80 do..........45⅛
20 U. S. Ex. bet. call. 44
900 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 94½
3000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Cr. 90⅜
1000 do...bet. call. 90½
100 do........b3. 90⅛
1000 Erie Railway..b30. 23⅛
300 do..........23
200 do...bet. call. 23
200 Reading Railroad.. 99⅛
200 L. Shore & Mich. S. 94⅛
1500 do..........94⅛
100 do........b3. 94⅛
600 do....bet. call. 94⅛
100 do........s4. 94⅛
300 Union Pacific R... 21½
100 do..........21⅛
100 do...bet. call. 21½
50 Panama Railroad.. 70½
30 Clev. & Pitts. R... 105
400 Chic. & N. W. R... 76¾
400 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 86¼
50 do..........86
110 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. 85
50 do..........84¾
40 N. J. Central R... 107
50 do..........106½
400 Chicago & R. I. s3. 107
100 do........b3. 107¼
50 do..........107⅛
200 Mil. & St. Paul R. 54
50 do...bet. call. 54
400 Tol., Wab. & W... 52¾
220 Del., Lac. & W. R. 104
100 do..........103¾
100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 36¼
100 do.......b30. 36⅛
100 do........b3. 36⅛
250 Morris & Essex R. 89⅜
174 do..........89
20 N. Y. & N. Haven. 143¼
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 99½
100 do..........99⅜
100 do..........99¼
100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr. 30
100 Col. C. & Ind. Cen. 18
300 Long Island R.... 60

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...114⅛
25,000 do..........114¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 112⅜
5,000 do.......b3. 112⅜
3,000 do..........112½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 111⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅛
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......110⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 110⅜
10,000 do.......s3. 110⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 110⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 110⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, cur..... 112⅜
100,000 do.......b60. 112⅜
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 110⅜
5,000 N. C. Old bds... 50½
500 N. C. F. Act. '66. 41
2,000 N. C. 6s, Spe. Tax 20⅛
5,000 S. C. S. 6s, New, Jan. & July.. 59½
10,000 do..........59½
2,000 Tenn. State 6s, Old. bet. call. 64⅝
500 Vir. S. 6s, New.. 62
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. 1s....... 90
5,000 La. S. 6s, Old, '68. 90
2,000 Ala. State 8s.... 99
11,000 U. P. R., 1st M... 80⅜
3,000 Cen. P. Gold bds. 95
10,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st bds. 93
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83½
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s. 104
5,000 St. Louis & I. M. 1st M. bds... 88½
200 Clev. & Pitts...... 104¼

100 Canton Company.. 73
200 do...bet. call. 73
100 do..........73¼
200 U. S. Express.... 44⅜
45 do..........44
100 do..........44¼
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 94⅜
100 do..........94⅜
100 do........s3. 94⅜
100 Harlem...bet. call. 126¼
100 Lake Store & M. So.......s3. 94⅜
500 do..........94½
100 do........b3. 94⅜
100 do...bet. call. 94⅜
100 Union Pacific.... 21⅝
200 do........s3. 21⅜
10 Illinois Cen...... 134
40 C., C. Cin. & In... 85
300 do.......s30. 85⅛
200 do..........85⅛
200 do.......b10. 85⅜
300 Chi. & N. W...... 76¾
10 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 86⅜
100 New-Jersey Cen... 106⅛
100 do..........106⅛
200 Mil & St. Paul.... 54
1600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 75¼
100 Tol., W. & W..... 52¾
50 P., F. W. C. Guar.. 95⅜
100 do..........95⅜
100 Ohio & Miss..... 36⅛
100 Morris & Essex.. 89
78 do..........89¼
30 Del., Lack. & W. bet. call...... 104

MONDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 111⅛@111⅜ ₱ cent. There was a good demand in the Gold Room at the decline from the quotations of Saturday morning—which occurred in the Afternoon of that day, and was fairly established this morning—and while the market cannot be called strong, the buyers of Gold for Custom-house and Exchange purposes seem disposed to avail themselves of present figures. The Foreign Exchange market holds pretty firm at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. There is a good supply of Bills from the South made against Cotton, but the demand for remittances to Europe to pay for Goods, and, what amounts to the same thing, for the settlement of credits on London against East and West India and South American Merchandise, is so considerable that rates are maintained within ¼@½ ₱ cent. of the points at which the Bankers could export American Gold Coin. That such exports may begin earlier than usual in the Spring, would seem altogether probable but for the contingency (incidental to the new 5 ₱ cent. Loan of the United States) of larger remittances of American Stocks than through the Fall and Winter months. The early restoration, through the High Commission simultaneously appointed in London and Washington, for the settlement of all open questions between the two Governments may have an important bearing upon the demand for our Stocks *and especially for the new Loan.* We should not be surprised if a very considerable portion of the $500,000,000 is immediately undertaken or subscribed for Foreign account, on the opening of subscriptions on the 6th March.

Money is quoted at 5@6 per cent. to the Brokers today, and the supply is quite equal, at these rates, for the demand to carry the active Stocks dealt in at the Stock Exchange. The newer Railway negotiations, not yet established for daily transactions at the Exchange Boards, and also a good many of the Southern State Bonds, direct and indorsed, are not easily placed under 7 per cent., even on call loan, and on time advances 7 per cent. and a commission is freely paid.

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds are again firm, but less active than on Friday and Saturday—the sales being for smaller sums, except in Currency 6 ₱ cents, which advanced to 112⅜ ₱ cent. The Pacific Bonds are still advancing on the Centrals and the Unions, including the Incomes and Land Grants of the Union. The Miscellaneous Shares are firm for Canton, Western Telegraph and the Express Companies. The New-York and Western Railways opened somewhat tame, and a slight concession in prices for an hour or two, but the market resumed the buoyancy of Saturday later in the day, and the quotations advanced on nearly all descriptions to the best figures of last week. The Preferred Stock of the North-west Company, which has been going quite freely of late to Holland and Germany, advanced to 86⅜ ₱ cent. There was a renewed speculation in Ohio and Mississippi, and a good demand for New-York Central Stock Scrip, New-Jersey Central and Lake Shore. The cheap Shares of the Union Pacific advanced to 22@22⅛ ₱ cent. Some large purchases of St. Paul Preferred were made in the Afternoon at 75½ ₱ cent. There was nothing new in the Southern State Bonds. In the Western Railway Bonds, Currency Interest, the investment demand at the Exchange Board is ahead of the offerings of all the old First and Second Mortgages, 7 ₱ cents, and by private sale there is a fair inquiry for the 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Land Grant, and the 6 ₱ cent. (Gold Interest) First and only Mortgage of the Missouri Pacific.

The tenor and terms of the new Erie General Mortgage are not yet made public. The amount is stated, by street rumor, to be $30,000,000, which at par would cover (and leave $5,000,000 free,) all the original mortgages, First to Fifth inclusive, about $20,000,000, and the Debenture Bonds, *not* a mortgage lien, negotiated in London, $3,500,000 in 1865, and $1,500,000 in 1868. Why this last negotiation was not made in the mortgage form, was understood at the time to be in consequence of the Acts of the Legislature of New-York reorganizing the old New-York and Erie Company, whereby the Preferred Stockholders, who exchanged their old 7 ₱ cent. Bonds were guaranteed 7 ₱ cent. per annum out of the earnings of the Road *next to the Interest on the then existing Mortgages.* This interpretation of the charter of the new "Erie Railway Company," has heretofore been held as correct and absolutely binding, and hence the present Erie people in raising new means for their extraordinary administration since 1867, have resorted, in most instances, to the legal fiction of "Convertible Bonds" in raising the Capital Stock from $16,500,000 as it then stood to $75,000,000 as it now stands, exclusive of $8,500,000 Preference Shares, the dividends on which have not been paid since 1867. It may be that some new act of legislation to remove this difficulty to increasing the mortgage upon the Road, and to further postpone the vested rights of the Preferred Stockholders, has been quietly passed at Albany, and approved by Gov. HOFFMAN, and it would seem altogether probable that such is the fact if so reputable a corporation as the Farmers' Loan and Trust has consented, as the rumor goes, to act as Trustee to the new mortgage.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Railways left off steady in prices, on a somewhat dull business in the Long Room. Bills on London closed firm; Gold steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅜	94⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅜	90⅜
Reading Railroad	99	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107⅛
North-west Common	76	76½
North-west Preferred	86¼	86½
Pacific Mail	43	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	75⅜
St. Paul Common	53⅞	54
Lake Shore	94⅜	94⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛	36⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	52⅜
Western Telegraph	46⅜	46⅜
Erie	23	22⅝
St. Joseph Common	87	88⅜
Union Pacific	21⅜	21⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

Gold receipts	$735,506 86
Gold payments	113,644 27
Gold balance	63,045,417 93
Currency receipts	1,702,985 82
Currency payments	422,156 77
Currency balance	11,900,738 07
Customs	584,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....114¼
5-20 reg., '62.........111⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........112⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........111⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛

5-20 coup. n. i., '65....110⅜
5-20 coup., '67.........110⅜
5-20 coup., '68.........110⅜
10-40 registered........107⅜
10-40 coupon...........111
6s. currency...........112⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.........64½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.... 64½
Virginia 6s, old...... 65½
Georgia 7s, new bds.... 86
Georgia 7s, g. bds..... 94½
N. C. 6s, old......... 50½
N. C. 6s, new bonds.... 27½
N. C. 6s, Special Tax.. 19½
S. C. 6s.............. 73
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 59½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 61
Missouri 6s........... 90½
Louisiana 6s.......... 67
California 7s......... 109½
Connecticut 6s........ 100½

Rhode Island 6s.......100
Alabama 5s............67
Alabama 8s............98½
Arkansas 6s, Funded... 57
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S. I. 57
Ohio 6s, '81..........101
Ohio 6s, '86..........101
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..106
Ill. coupon 6s, '77....100
Ill. coupon 6s, '79....100
Ill. War Loan.........100
Ind. 6s, War Loan.....100
Indiana 5s............100
N.Y.R., Bounty Loan...106
N.Y.C., Bounty Loan...106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..... 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...... 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76.. 100
Erie 1st Ext............ 98
Erie 7s 2d Ind., 1879... 93½
Erie 7s 3d Ind., 1883... 91
Erie 7s 4th Ind., 1880.. 84½
Erie 7s 5th Ind., 1888.. 80½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 87
Harlem 1st.............. 101
Har. Con. M. & S. F..... 88
Mich. C. 1st 8s, 1882... 117½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.. 108½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..... 96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 100
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo..... 96½
Cen. Pac. Bds........... 94½
Un. Pac. 1st Bds........ 80½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....... 71½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....... 70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875... 107
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.... 82
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc..... 74½
Chi. & N. W. S. F....... 96
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds... 92
Chi. & N. W. 1st........ 92½
Ch. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c. C.. 86
Han. & St. J. L. C...... 107
Han. & St. J. Conv...... 105½
Lack. & West. Bds....... 100
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.... 100½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..... 97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex...... 91
Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. div. 79
Tol. & Wab. 2d.......... 86½
Tol. & Wab. C. Conv..... 82
Han. & Naples 1st....... 79
Gt. West. 1st, 1868..... 101

Gt. West. 1st, 1888..... 87½
Gt. West. 2d, 1893...... 82½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890.. 82
Gal. & Chi. Ext......... 98
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......... 94
Chi., R. I. & Pac....... 98
Morris & Essex 1st...... 102
Morris & Essex 2d....... 94
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...... 99
N. J. Cen. 2d........... 100
N. J. Cen. New Bds...... 100½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.. 96
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 93
P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. Bs. 100½
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d...... 100
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d...... 96
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..... 78
Chic. & Alt. S. F....... 100
Chic. & Alt. 1st........ 100
Chic. & Alt. Inc........ 94
Ohio & Miss. 1st........ 97½
Ohio & Miss. Cons....... 87
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..... 93
Peninsula Bds........... 92
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.... 88½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.... 103½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93½
Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 92½
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D. 87½
Mil & St. P. 2d......... 88
Chic. & Mil. 1st........ 92
Joliet & Chic. 1st...... 105
Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st.... 83½
Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d..... 58
Tol., P. & War., E. D... 84
Tol., P. & War., W. D... 81½
Tol. P. & War. 2d....... 68½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 100
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.... 80

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.............134
Manhattan............150
Mechanics'...........127
Union................145
City.................225
Phenix...............106
North River..........100
Tradesmen's..........147
Mechanics' & Traders' 116
Merchants' Exchange.. 101
Leather Manufact'rs'. 200
Commerce.............117½
Mechanics' Bnkg. Ass. 118
Broadway.............290
Ocean................91
Mercantile...........125
American Exchange....114
Chatham..............166
Bank of the Republic. 110
Hanover..............101¼
Metropolitan.........131
People's.............137½
Grocers'.............110
East River...........113
Nassau...............107¼
Corn Exchange........125
Continental..........94

Commonwealth.........90
Park.................154
Central National.....102⅛
Fourth National......106¼
Ninth National.......110¼
Tenth National.......121⅛
Gold Exchange........70
Del. & Hudson Canal..115
Pennsylvania Coal....224
American Coal........36
Canton Co., Baltim're 73⅛
Cons. Coal of Md.....21
Cumberl'd Coal & Iron 27
Western Union Tel....46
Quicksilver Ming. Co. 12¼
Quicksilver M. Co. Pf. 16
Mariposa Mining Co... 5¼
Mariposa Mining Pf... 9
Mariposa M. T. Ctfs.. 25
Boston Water Power... 23¼
Adams Express........67⅛
Wells-Fargo Express.. 40
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 1½
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.... 45½
United States Ex..... 43¾
Pacific Mail......... 42⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101¼
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	116⅛	116⅜
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60⅜
Reading	99⅜	99⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60½
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	39⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	40⅜	41
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

The week's imports of Foreign Goods (other than Dry Goods and Specie) have been to the value of $4,120,012.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended Jan. 25, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,325,632	Increase	£3,071
Public deposits	4,380,836	Increase	274,490
Other deposits	20,194,659	Decrease	938,478
Government securities	13,925,669	Decrease	600,000
Other securities	15,981,360	Decrease	181,585
Notes unemployed	12,503,675	Increase	68,635

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,493,905, being a decrease of £260,840; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,782,952, showing a decrease of £207,114 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£21,782,952	£19,278,128
Reserve	13,289,047	11,280,948
Notes in circulation	23,493,905	22,997,180
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ ct.	3 ₱ ct.
Consols	92⅛	92⅛
French Rentes	51f. 70c.	73f. 90c.

The London *Times* Jan. 28, reports:

"Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co. have invited subscriptions for £500,000 sterling 6 ₱ cent. mortgage bonds of the Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Companies. The price is to be 92, or about 91½, reckoning allowances, at which they will yield rather over 6½ per cent., and the principal is to be redeemed at par in 1894. The united Companies control the traffic between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; their share capital is equal to £3,315,000, earning dividends of 10 ₱ cent. per annum, and 'the entire bond and funded debt (including the £369,200 sterling bonds issued in 1869 and the present issue of £500,000,) is covered by a mortgage security representing £4,000,000.' The quotation in the London market of the existing issue of £369,200 is 96 to 98."

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in January.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, in its monthly review of the Petroleum trade for January, says:

"The production for the month of January, 1871, as shown by stocks and shipments, was 479,814 barrels, or an average of 15,477 barrels per day. This shows an increase over the report of December of 263 barrels daily. This result is due to an error in stocks reported for that month, which served to reduce the production several hundred barrels more than it should have been. The decrease, as shown by reports for January, of each farm and district that exhibits a falling off, aggregates 900 barrels, while those farms and districts show an increase aggregate of 300 barrels, thus making a total decline of 600 barrels per day for the month under review.

The month of January was more favorable for operating than the preceding one, but little cold weather prevailed during the month, and the productions suffered no material decline from this cause. A slight decrease upon the Woods' farm, near Petroleum Centre, was occasioned by the shutting down of the wells for a day or two, owing to a scarcity of water. The following table shows the production for January, 1871:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of Crude for January of bbls. of 45 gallons each	411,416
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	19,128
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	430,544
Stock on hand Jan 1	537,751
Stock on hand Feb. 1	587,021
Add increase on Feb. 1	49,270
Total production during January	479,814
Average per day for 31 days	15,477
Average per day in January, 1869	12,634
Daily increase January, 1871, over January, 1870	2,843

No important developments in new territory occurred, and it is hardly probable that much experimental operating will prevail until the second month of Spring, though preparations for extensive operations are in progress in the older districts, and the number of drilling wells will doubtless increase for the next few months, even should no new territory be opened for operations. The total stock of Oil on hand in the region, Feb. 1, was 587,021 barrels of forty-three gallons each, or an increase in stock of 49,270 barrels. This stock is derived from sources which we have every reason to believe are strictly reliable, and is not overrated in the least. The stock in iron tanks amounts to 378,142 barrels, and in some instances includes pipe-line stocks, as at Tidioute and Parker's. These stocks, however, are not duplicated, the total stock of Oil in the hands of refiners and pipe companies amounting to 96,128 barrels, aside from those mentioned. The stock at the wells on the 1st was 112,751 barrels.

The total shipments of Oil from the region by river and rail amounted to 430,544 bbls. of forty-three gallons each, or over 50,000 bbls. less than during December. The shipments by river amounted to 26,590 bbls. of forty-five gallons each. The shipments by the O. C. and A. R. R. were 3,595 bbls. less than in January, while the shipments by the A. and G. W. from Oil City show a decline of 11,407 bbls. The L. S. and M. S. shipments show an increase of about 1,000 bbls. last month; while "other lines" and the A. V. R. R. to Pittsburg show 1,976 and 7,252 bbls. increase respectively.

Recapitulation of the Shipments.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	117,715	To Philadelphia	17,532
To Cleveland	147,566	To Pittsburg	68,989
To Boston	18,566	To other points	41,048
Total, bbls			411,416

The month of January was characterized by a steady improvement of prices, from the beginning to the close of the month. Upon the 1st, $3 22½ and $3 40 were the ruling figures upon the Upper and Lower Creek. A gradual advance of about five cents ₱ barrel each day was effected until the 28th inst., when $4 65 was the ruling figure upon the Upper Creek, and $4 85 upon the Lower, or an advance of nearly $1 50 ₱ barrel. At Oil City $5 was paid for regular delivery Oil. This advance was not generally anticipated, and the judgment of the most experienced operators was set at fault.

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January, bbls	....	9,700	10,192	12,634	15,477
February, bbls	....	9,200	9,987	11,917	....
March, bbls	....	8,621	9,891	12,385	....
April, bbls	....	8,537	11,067	12,974	....
May, bbls	....	9,790	10,153	14,165	....
June, bbls	....	10,102	11,334	14,817	....
July, bbls	....	10,698	11,697	15,969	....
August, bbls	....	11,981	12,157	17,777	....
September, bbls	9,700	11,033	12,745	19,489	....
October, bbls	9,800	10,133	13,071	20,158	....
November, bbls	9,800	10,275	13,317	18,012	....
December, bbls	10,400	9,737	12,844	15,214	....

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of Oil exported from the United States during the year 1870:

	1871. Gallons.	1870. Gallons.
From New-York	5,520,932	2,927,125
From other ports	3,440,037	2,002,409
Total	8,960,969	4,929,624
Same time 1869		5,416,395
Same time 1868		5,770,507

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........38
Bees-wax, pkgs.......3
Cotton, bales........8,074
Cott'n-seed Meal, bags 200
Cotton-seed, bags....783
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. 206
Copper, bbls.........42
Eggs, bbls...........537
Elaine-oil, bbls.....60
Flour, bbls..........9,493
Wheat, bushels.......27,000
Corn, bushels........22,800
Oats, bushels........10,525
Barley, bushels......3,225
Grass-seed, bushels..2,892
Beans, bushels.......720
Peas, bushels........510
Corn-meal, bbls......100
Corn-meal, bags......1,459
B'kwheat Flour, bags 216
Hops, bales..........49
Horns, No............24,752
Hides, No............5,151
Hides, bdls..........230
Leather, sides.......11,536
Lead, pigs...........2,710
Moss, bales..........60
Spirits Turp., bbls...107

Tar, bbls............350
Resin, bbls..........4,300
Oil-cake, pkgs.......46
Pork, bbls...........114
Beef, pkgs...........613
Cut-meats, pkgs......571
Grease, pkgs.........25
Lard, pkgs...........1,325
Lard, kegs...........270
Butter, pkgs.........1,314
Cheese, boxes........132
Tallow, pkgs.........102
Dressed Hogs, No.....932
Pea-nuts, bags.......1,156
Pelts, casks.........9
Molasses, (N.O.), bbls. 1,781
Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds. 162
Rags, (Cal.,) bales..845
Rice, pkgs...........12
Skins, bales.........106
Tobacco, hhds........138
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.. 662
Toa, h'f chests, by sail. 13
Salmon, (Cal.,) pkgs.. 2,593
Whisky, bbls.........821
Wool, bales..........371
Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs...225
Whalebone, bdls......28

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Ontario*, for Liverpool—16 cks. Sperm-oil, 1,816 bales Cotton, 1,930 bbls. Flour, 142 pkgs. Tallow, 22,759 bushels Wheat, 82 cases Sewing-machines, 1,000 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *J. Foster*, for Liverpool—3 hhds. Tobacco, 222 bbls. Resin, 997 bbls. Flour, 15 tons Dye-wood, 50 cases Sewing-machines, 264 cases Clocks, 27,579 bushels Wheat, 244,016 lbs. Tallow, 1,501 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—7,348 bushels Wheat, 20 bales Drills, 1 case Rifles, 844 boxes Bacon, 393 bales Cotton, 2,920 boxes Cheese, 163 pkgs. Butter, 250 bbls. Pork, 4 bales Furs, 300 bags Cloverseed, 200 tcs. Beef, 20 cases Guns, 500 bales Hops, 6 bbls. Beans, 268 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—300 bales Hops, 7,053 bushels Corn, 7,383 bushels Wheat, 1,140 bales Cotton, 500 tcs. Beef, 30 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 1,330 bags Coffee, 5,491 bags Ore.

By the ship *Glendillen*, for Liverpool—7,962 bushels Wheat, 823 tcs. Lard, 704 bbls. Pork, 29 hhds. Tallow, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 234 cases Machinery, 208 Poles, 844 bbls. Bonedust, 128 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 87 pkgs. Clothes-pins, 308 bales Cotton, 27 pkgs. Clocks.

By the ship *India*, for Glasgow—30,329 bushels Wheat, 2,221 bbls. Flour, 32 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 68 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 100 bbls. Corn-meal.

By the bark *Eleanor*, for Falmouth and orders—21,948 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Nictaux*, for Queenstown, and orders—1,196 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Toni*, for Cork and orders—4,578 bbls. Resin, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Seraphina*, for Cork and orders—13,804 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *B. Parker*, for Amsterdam—4,213 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—65 hhds. Tobacco, 20 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 559 pkgs. Shoe-pegs, 25 boxes Extract Dyewood, 1,535 bags Clover-seed, 7 pkgs. Casings, 11 pkgs. Machinery, 6 cases Organs, 598 bales Cotton, 700 bbls. Syrup, 30 bbls. Whalebone, 350 tcs. Lard, 20 cases Bicarbonate of Potassium, 40 bbls. Beef, 75 cases Nutmegs, 142 boxes Cedar-wood, 200 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Iron Age*, for Gottenburg—40 boxes Clocks, 1,711 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Brunswick*, for Cadiz—38,320 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in some demand at 33½c. for prime Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been offered sparingly and have been in moderate request at generally well supported prices.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, but have been in slack request.

COAL—Has been very firm on light offerings, but has not been active.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet in the local market at unchanged prices. At Baltimore, sales have been made of 1,156 bags by the *Potomac*; and at New-Orleans, 6,100 bags, by the *Gray Eagle*, at 10¾c.@12¼c. gold, in bond; and 3,775 bags by the British brig *Wolfville*, to arrive, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive, but steady. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@15c.; Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

CEMENT—The demand has been moderate at unchanged prices. Supplies limited.

COTTON—For early delivery the offerings have been more liberal at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., while the demand has been moderate, mainly for export; sales since our last 4,553 bales (of which 1,100 bales were to arrive,) including 4,558 bales to shippers, 432 bales to spinners, 776 bales to speculators and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fair trade reported, but at 1-16c. ₱ lb. off Saturday's quotations; sales, 8,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for February, 100 bales, at 14½c.; 200 bales at 14 9-16c., 500 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 200 bales at 14 11-16c., 100 bales at 14¾c.; April, 700 bales at 14 13-16c.; May, 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; 200 bales at 15c.; June, 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; 100 bales at 15⅛c.; free on board at New-Orleans, 700 bales on private terms. And today, for February, 200 bales at 14⅝c., 300 bales at 14 9-16c., 100 bales at 14½c.; March, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,500 bales at 14¾c.; April, 300 bales at 14 13-16c., 600 bales at 14⅞c., 400 bales at 14 11-16c.; May, 200 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 14 15-16c.; June, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 600 bales at 15c.; free on board at Charleston, 200 bales on private terms. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries were: Feb., 14.53c.; March, 14.63c.; April, 14.79c.; May, 14.93c.; June, 14.95c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 8,074 bales, including 2,540 bales from New-York, 1,983 bales from New-Orleans, 513 bales from Wilmington, 1,497 bales from Savannah, 1,541 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12¾	13	13¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	14	14¼	14½
Low Middling	14¼	14½	15	15¼
Middling	15¼	15½	15¾	16
Good Middling	16	16¼	16½	16¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,074
Receipts last week	20,097
Receipts the preceding week	31,976
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	633,796
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	9,166
Exports since Sept. 1	338,676
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	98,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been generally inactive, and with no remarkable change as to price.

FISH—There has been a very moderate call noted for most kinds within our former range. Pickled Herring have been in exceptionally good request, and quoted firm at from $5@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention and has been quoted 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. lower in most instances, closing in favor of buyers, with rather freer offerings noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 75@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 65@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 05 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 70@$5 85
Sour Flour	5 40@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 40
Extra State	6 75@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Genessee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been in limited request at about former rates; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Extra; $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable at $4 35@$6 25 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been more active since our last at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 50@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet at $2 70@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

FRUIT—The general market has been quiet, but values, in most instances, have been quoted firm.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been utterly lifeless throughout the day. The demand from all sources has been very limited and generally at prices about 2c. a bushel off Saturday's quotations. Holders, though willing to sell, did not seem disposed to make any material concessions up to near the close, when a more accommodating temper was manifested, and values yielded a point or two, without, however, leading to any extensive transactions. The inquiry was mostly for prime samples of new No. 2 Spring, for export, at $1 53@$1 53½, in store, and $1 55 delivered, on which basis equal a few boat-loads were disposed of. New crop No. 1 Spring was available at $1 55@$1 57, in store and afloat, at the close, but buyers did not seem inclined to operate at these figures. Old crop Spring was in slack request at $1 45 for the better samples. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence and small sales were reported at from $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. White Wheat was inactive at about former figures. There was very little call noted for milling purposes. The speculative demand was spiritless. The Liverpool advices were not favorable, and the firmness in ocean freights was also against the outward movement. The aggregate of the reported sales was only 31,000 bushels at the quoted rates. Corn has attracted more attention for home use and shipment at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for new Mixed Western; 83c.@87c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@95c. for White do.; 80c.@82½c. for old lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 90c.@$1 for Jersey; $1 08@$1 10 for Western, and $1 10@$1 12 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive at $1 07@$1 12 for Canada West; $1 05 for Western, delivered; sales, 4,850 bushels. Barley-malt has been quiet at $1 05@$1 20 for Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in reduced supply and good request at rather better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. in store, and 67c. afloat, for New Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for new State; 67c.@70c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,195 bbls. Flour, 73,191 bushels Wheat, and 7,053 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 2,221 bbls. Flour and 30,329 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 21,948 bushels Wheat for Falmouth and orders; 13,804 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; and 200 bbls. Flour for Bremen.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Feb. 13, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,203,667	Barley	481,863
Corn	311,471	Malt	218,124
Oats	1,409,995	Peas	6,377
Rye	148,498		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull at old figures.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in quite moderate request at 80c.@$1 52 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted pretty firm and in moderate stock, but has been without activity.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after, within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870; at 2c.@5c. for older growths, ₱ lb. Receipts, 49 bales; exports, 800 bales, all to Liverpool.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in rather slack request as a rule, but quoted firm on quite moderate offerings of stock.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted rather more attention, but at yielding prices in most instances. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 33c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@38c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been, as a rule, slow and unsatisfactory. Prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 325 bbls. New-Orleans, in job lots, at from 59c.@65c., and an invoice of new crop Cuba at 38c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less confidently sought after and rather less firm as to price. Strained has been generally held at $2 60, to arrive, but there were some offerings asked at $2 50. The current quotation was about $2 55 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales of 1,600 bbls. were reported on private terms. The better grades were quiet at about previous figures. The receipts were 4,300 bbls.; exports, 5,802 bbls. Tar has been dull and nominal. Crude Turpentine has not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at 52c.@52½c. for merchantable from yard and dock; sales, 425 bbls.; receipts, 107 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@53½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 50@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand for most kinds has been quite moderate, since our last, but values have been supported. We quote: Crude Whale at 59c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 73c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 35, Unbleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45; Bleached Sperm, $1 47½@$1 50; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 15; Red Oil at 50c.@65c.; Linseed-oil at 83c.@84c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 45c.@50c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@83½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 47½c.@50c.; Yellow, 57c.@60c.; White Winter, 73½c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been devoid of animation. The offerings of Oil have been rather freer, and buyers have had the advantage as to price, but the demand has been spiritless, and the bids have been, in most instances, unsatisfactory to holders. Crude in bulk has been inactive on the basis of 15c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been dull and weak at 19c. here, and 13¼c.@13½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,120 bbls. The Creek advices are of a dull and heavy market. Lower Road deliveries having been quoted at from $4 45@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Refined has been in some request at 24c., but has been generally quoted at 23¾c.@23⅞c. for Standard White, ₱ gallon. A sale of 800 bbls. was reported at the lower rate. Sales were also rumored of 8,000 and 10,000 bbls. for early delivery, but without reliable particulars. At Philadelphia some 3,500 bbls. Standard White were reported sold at 24⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,780 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,213 bbls. for Amsterdam, and from Philadelphia, 115,396 gallons for Stettin Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet, and quoted at from 30½c.@31¼c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales, 2,000 cases for early delivery. Naphtha has been dull and somewhat nominal on the basis of 10½c., in shipping order; 15½c. in cases, and 5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet and rather weak in price. Prime Mess has been quoted firmer, with a good export inquiry noted. Other kinds have been partially neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 bbls., at $22 87@$23, chiefly at $23, for New Mess, $22 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $22 50@$23 for Western Prime Mess, for prompt and forward delivery, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $22 87, seller February, $23 seller March, and $23 75 seller [illegible] months. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in slack request within the range of 9¾c.@10c. for Western, and 10c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been in good demand at full rates; sales have been reported at our last of 450 pkgs. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quite active and quoted a shade dearer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,550 boxes for prompt and early delivery, at 12¼c. for Short Clear, 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Long Clear and Short Rib, and 11¼c. for Cumberland. Lard has been offered and purchased more freely at a shade easier prices, though closing with more steadiness. The business has been mainly in prime stock largely for export; sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13⅛c.@13¼c. for New Western Steam, and 13¼c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,700 tcs. Western Steam, including seller February at 13⅛c., March at 13⅛c., and April at 13⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair request at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 320 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in fair request, chiefly for export, at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 450 tcs. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry, mostly for the better grades. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,314 pkgs. Cheese has been rather more salable at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 132 boxes.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, and held firmly on a limited offering; sales, 90 cks. Carolina at $7 75@$8, and 400 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fairly active request at firm and buoyant prices. From store, job lots of Liverpool Ground are quoted at from $1 10@$1 60; do. fine, at $2 35@$3 12½ per sack; Turk's Island, at 42c.@43c.; Cadz at 35c.; St. Martin's at 45c.@50c. ₱ bushel, with the usual discount off for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, and nominally unchanged in price.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after at 11¼c.@11½c. for prime samples, ₱ lb. Timothy has been inquired for at $6@$6 50 ₱ bushel, for the range of fair to fancy lots. Calcutta Linseed has been quiet at equal to $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in request and steady, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—The business in a jobbing way has been moderate. Prices have not varied.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand, and the tendency of prices has been downward, though holders have been reluctant to make further concessions on desirable samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara, at from 8c.@11¼c., and 185 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in less request at from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 13¼c.@13½c.; A's, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; B's, 12¼c.@12½c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; and Yellow, 11c.@12c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for Prime; also 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@13½c., mostly at 13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and less demand at rather easier prices, with sales reported since our last of 340 bbls. at 93¾c.@94c., for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 821 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way-freight line have been on a very moderate scale. The firmness of ship-owners has been against an active business. The main offerings to the steam-ship lines have been of Provisions. The call for Flour and Grain room has been limited both by sail and steam, and at unsatisfactory rates, as a rule. Cotton-room has been in pretty fair request. There has been some inquiry for Naval Store room. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been rather more sought after at about steady figures. A limited demand was noted for vessels for general cargo. For Liverpool there were taken 1,270 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. by steam, and 5-16d. ₱ lb. by sail, ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 650 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce; 1,300 boxes Bacon and 500 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 4,000 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 125 hhds. Tallow, part by sail, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; and 400 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.; also, a North German back of 480 tons register, with a cargo of Cotton and Cotton-seed from Savannah, at £1,300; and a North German bark, of 487 tons register, with a similar cargo, from Charleston, on private terms. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, and equal to 200 tons Provisions, by sail, on private terms; also, a British bark, of 624 tons register, with general cargo, at £850; and a ship of 1,883 tons register, rumored also for general cargo, on private terms. For Hamburgh, a North German ship, of 700 tons register, chartered some days since for Resin, &c., and previously reported, has had its cargo changed to 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl; and a North German ship was chartered to load with equal to 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, at Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl., according to the number of lay days. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a Norwegian brig, of 301 tons register, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, of 334 tons register, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 500 tcs. Lard, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 300 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

Trade in Horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, was small, but brisk. The severity of the weather caused this rush. Horned Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. The best lots stood over for today's market. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, Horned Cattle sold freely from 12c.@16c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt.@9 cwt. net weight. Oxen sold from 13½c.@16c. ₱ lb. net weight, 12½ cwt. Milch Cows are steadily improving, prices range from $35@$60 for ordinary Cows; the best class on hand were in demand from $75@$100 ₱ head. Veals continue to arrive of quite poor quality, yet as the supply is light they are in demand from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs arrive in fair proportion to the demand and are of nice quality; prices range from 5¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Hogs were held on Saturday to create an advance. Live Hogs opened this morning from 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Large salesmen are reticent on their special sales. Supply moderate, quality generally fair.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

H. HURD sold for self 95 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight, 6½ cwt. E. HURD sold for MCCAFFERTY & CO., 147 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. 42 cars of cattle reached above yards on yesterday, chiefly forwarded by N. MORRIS.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

BEACH & BRAY sold, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 50 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight all round 7 cwt.; also 40 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self to JAMTZEN BROS., 16 Steers, Kentuckies, good Cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt., on 56 lbs. to the cwt. RICHARDSON & WILLIAMS sold for selves, 20 Steers, Kentuckies, medium Cattle, at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. H. BOSTON sold, for D. C. BROWN, 16 State Cattle, Steers and Oxen mixed, from 13½c.@16c. ₱ lb.; weight from 6¾ cwt.@12¼ cwt. S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 31 Steers, Missouri coarse Cattle, at 13¼c. ₱ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt. R. MURR sold for self 37 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 43 Steers, State Cattle, fed by J. G. GILLETT, nice quality, from 14½c.@15¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 8 cwt.; also the last of same lot on yesterday at Albany, 55 head from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. on live weight. W. FITCH sold for self 90 Steers, Illinois, from common to good from 12c.@16c. ₱ lb., average weight 7 cwt.; also 139 Steers, Illinois, from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 98 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle with a small tail, from 13½c.@16c. ₱ lb., average weight 7¼ cwt. C. TIDD sold for self, 32 Steers, Kentuckies, nice fat Cattle, from 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight all round 8 cwt.; also 15 State Oxen, native Cattle, rough but fair beef, from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold for self 300 Steers, ordinary Cattle, from 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

E. VAN WERT sold for HUME & ELLIOTT 227 Sheep, weight, 17,210 lbs., at $5 45 ₱ cwt.; 155 Sheep, weight 11,480 lbs., at $6 ₱ cwt.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,000 lbs., at $5 25 ₱ cwt.; 199 Sheep, weight 17,280 lbs., at $6 75 ₱ cwt.; 190 Sheep, weight 15,780 lbs., at $6 25 ₱ cwt.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,000 lbs., at $6 75 ₱ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

MCGRAW & REID sold 100 Sheep, weight 8,400 lbs., at $6 56¼ ₱ cwt.; 193 Sheep, weight 14,720 lbs., at $5 81¼ ₱ cwt. J. KIRBY sold 199 Sheep, weight 17,070 lbs., at $6 25 ₱ cwt.; 185 Sheep, weight 14,770 lbs., at $6 50 ₱ cwt.; 251 Sheep, weight 20,360 lbs., at $7 75 ₱ cwt. Weekly report of sales effected by J. KIRBY for week ending Feb. 11, 1871, 1,384 Sheep, average ₱ head $5 54. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 174 Sheep, weight 13,460 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 16,290 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 4 Sheep, weight 390 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 Buck, weight 200 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 Bucks, weight 405 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 84 Sheep, weight 12,100 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 243 Sheep, weight 1,820 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,630 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 214 Sheep, weight 15,270 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 14,860 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 188 Sheep, weight 15,710 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 114 Sheep, weight 11,230 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 109 Sheep, weight 10,430 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Feb. 11, 1871, 4,623 Sheep; price received, $26,422 41; average, $5 ₱ head.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross animals for week ending Feb. 11, 1871: 1,387 head of horned Cattle, 5,724 Hogs, 9,458 Sheep, arrived in 139 cars. There were slaughtered during same week in some yards 819 head of horned Cattle, 3,600 Hogs, 8,170 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at some yards on yesterday forenoon 389 head of horned Cattle, 644 Hogs, 1,586 Sheep; arrived in 49 cars.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending Feb. 13, 1871: Western stock, 2,078 head of horned Cattle; local stock, 135 head of horned Cattle, 447 Veals, 182 Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP-YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending Feb. 13, 1871: 10,287 Sheep, 7 Veals, 10 Cows.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending Feb. 13, 1871: 400 Sheep, range of prices from 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.; 11 Beeves sold from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; 21 Cows and Calves sold together from $50@$85 ₱ head; 62 Veals sold from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
URIEL ACOSTA. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Twenty Departments of France are still to be heard from in Bordeaux in relation to the elections, and these are mainly occupied by Germans. M. THIERS has been elected in eighteen Departments; TROCHU, in seven; CHANGARNIER, in four; "DUFOUR," in four; GAMBETTA, in three, and JULES FAVRE in two. Two hundred candidates were balloted for in Paris, but the vote is so scattered that the delegation is not believed to be full, and another election may be necessary. The Berlin *Cross Gazette* thinks the result of the elections indicates that the resumption of the war need not be expected. A meeting of the National Assembly was held, yesterday, in Bordeaux, and about 300 Deputies were present.

The cities of Baden are to erect a monument to Gen. VON WERDER, who saved Germany from a French invasion by defeating BOURBAKI. The French in Jura and Doubs refuse to accept the armistice, and hostilities continue. The exactions of the Germans continue and Dieppe is required to pay 1,000,000 of francs. The Department of the Seine Inférieure is said to have paid 25,000,000 of francs already in the way of German war contributions. A Lille telegram says the Germans have stopped all communication between there and Paris, and reports are rife of risings of the population in the invaded districts. A Commission of four Germans and three Frenchmen is in session at Versailles arranging details of the capitulation not foreseen at the time of the convention of Jan. 28. Gen. DUCROT has resigned.

The King of Belgium has given 10,000 francs toward revictualling Paris. Provisions in large quantities are arriving in Paris. The United States steamer *Worcester*, at Boston, will be ready to receive the cargo of provisions contributed in that city for the suffering French, on Wednesday. She will sail from Boston direct to Havre, and after discharging will return at once to Boston.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The statement that the submission of the ballot in England is to be left optional with returning officers is officially denied....The flood in the Danube has subsided, but there is danger of another rise....A controversy has arisen between Greece and Turkey regarding the pursuit of brigands across the Turkish frontier....It has been ascertained that only ninety-eight lives were lost by the wreck of the French transport, off Cape La Hogue.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a remonstrance against grants of land to railroad companies, and a memorial on behalf of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad were presented. The bill for providing honorably discharged soldiers with homesteads from the public lands was reported, and the rest of the day was spent upon the joint resolution prescribing an oath to Dr. MILLER, Senator elect from Georgia. Its passage was urged by Messrs. TRUMBULL, THURMAN, CARPENTER, HILL, and others, and opposed by EDMUNDS, CONKLIN, MORTON, and others. Mr. CARPENTER argued that the act requiring the test oath was unconstitutional, and Mr. MORTON charged that the passage of the repeal bill was accomplished by fraud. The bill passed by a vote of 26 to 20. The Gulf Steam-ship Subsidy bill came up as unfinished business, but no action was taken on it. Today Mr. MORTON will move that the Senate meet hereafter at 11 o'clock.

In the House, petitions against grants of land to railroads were presented, and several new bills were introduced. Among the latter was one to protect loyal and peaceable citizens, and to perpetuate evidence of loss sustained in the war of the rebellion; one removing all political disabilities, and one to preserve the peace in the several States. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to have the rules suspended and bills passed. The bill to amend the Enforcement act was made the special order for Wednesday. No other action of importance was taken.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches held sessions last night. Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Mr. TWEED, to incorporate the "East-side Narrow-gauge Railway Company," New-York, to start from Centre-street, between Canal and Hester streets, to cross Baxter, Mulberry and other streets, to Harlem River, across that and through Westchester County to Yonkers. The bill repealing the act providing for the widening of Broadway, New-York, was reported by Mr. TWEED, with an amendment to return the matter to the Court for the appointment of new Commissioners. In the Assembly, the petition of thirty-three American, English and Canadian stockholders of the Erie Railway, representing $13,500,335, asking the repeal of the "Erie Directors' Classification Act," was presented by Mr. GOODRICH. A bill was introduced to amend the Pneumatic Tube Company's charter by granting the privilege to construct an underground railroad in the City of New-York. The Adjutant-General, in reply to a resolution asking information, sent in a report that in 1863 and 1864, of the drafted men 3,200 served, 18,372 furnished substitutes, 18,265 paid commutation; and that prior to the draft 14,899 furnished substitutes and sixty-six furnished representative recruits.

GENERAL.

An express agent of WELLS, FARGO & CO., was robbed on the steam-ship *William Taber* from the Lower California coast, and the steamer anchored yesterday in the San Francisco harbor to permit the Police to search for the robber.

The Mexican Governor of Sonora has refused to surrender a Mexican accused of murder and demanded under a requisition by Gov. SAFFORD of Arizona.

A bill to raise $200,000 by issuing Territorial bonds to defend the settlements from the Indians, has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature.

LEONARD CHOATE, known as "the Newburyport, Mass., fire-bug," was sentenced to the State Prison for life, yesterday, at that place, for committing numerous incendiary acts in Newburyport and vicinity.

Rev. R. W. CONDIT, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Oswego, N. Y., for the past forty years, died suddenly, at his residence, yesterday morning.

Rev. C. A. FOX, a well-known Baptist clergyman, died suddenly, on Saturday, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The Secretary of the Navy writes to Representative SARGENT in relation to the United States steamer *Tennessee* and the San Domingo Commission, showing by dates, as was shown in the TIMES yesterday morning, that no intelligence of her arrival or non-arrival could be expected at the earliest before nine or ten days from this date. He also describes the vessel as in every way sea-worthy, and her company as thoroughly experienced and efficient officers.

The new City Hall of San Francisco is to present, architecturally, the general features of the proposed new Capitol of this State.

The Canadian authorities have released the American schooner *White Fawn*, under a decision of the Vice-Admiralty at Halifax, N. S.

Heavy and continuous rains have greatly swollen the Savannah River, and apprehension of a freshet is felt in Augusta, Ga. A Fortress Monroe telegram says that a north-east storm prevailed there yesterday.

Mr. Boutwell on the Public Credit.

In his letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. BOUTWELL expounds the philosophy on which his management of the Treasury proceeds. "The large revenues of the Government," he says, "have been the chief means by which the public credit has been improved, and our paper currency appreciated materially in value as compared with coin." Still further he asserts as a fact—

> "That the change which has taken place in the financial system of the country during the last ten years, renders the preservation of the public credit a duty of the highest importance, inasmuch as every business enterprise and every financial undertaking rest finally upon the public credit."

We have no desire to speak disrespectfully of Mr. BOUTWELL, but really this cheap self-glorification of the Secretary as the special champion of the public credit, is scarcely entitled to serious consideration. He contends for what nobody disputes. There was a time when the credit of the Republic was assailed, but the controversy was practically settled before Mr. BOUTWELL entered the Treasury. One of the issues of the contest between GRANT and SEYMOUR related to the maintenance of the public faith, and the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was the death-blow of repudiation. It has not been heard of since. Upon this subject Mr. BOUTWELL has had no battle to fight. The country had disposed of it before he left the House of Representatives.

Not only is Mr. BOUTWELL's defense inapplicable, but the condemnation of others which it involves is unjust. The letter to Mr. HOOPER is not an argument against repudiation *per se*—it is an argument against the reduction of taxes. If the repeated allusions to the public credit have any significance in the connection in which they occur, they are an imputation upon all who favor the lessening of taxation. Mr. BOUTWELL opposes reduction in the name of the public credit; the advocates of reduction are, by implication, held up to condemnation as identified with a demand by which the public credit is endangered. As a matter of fact, the allegation is untenable; and, as a matter of taste, its promulgation in official form is, to say the least, misjudged and ill-timed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, no doubt, honestly believes that his administration of the Treasury has been signally advantageous to the public credit. In what respect, he does not condescend to explain. The premium on gold has declined, but without bringing us nearer specie payments. We are no nearer resumption than on the 4th March, 1869. The Treasury is not better prepared for it, and not a single practical step has been taken to hasten its approach. The true test of improved credit is a readiness to resume; and the fact that Mr. BOUTWELL confounds a mere decline of the gold premium with an advance toward specie payments, indicates the crude nature of the ideas which underlie his financial policy.

The market value of the national securities has increased, estimating their price in its relation to gold, and by so much the public credit may be said to have improved. It is certain, too, that the Treasury purchases of bonds have contributed to their appreciation in value, and equally certain that the Treasury sales of gold have contributed, it may be unnaturally, to the fall of the premium. These methods, however, would have been unattainable without a large surplus revenue. Here, however, all that can be said in approbation of the Secretary's policy ends. The question still remains: Have these results been purchased too dearly? Have the benefits they have conferred upon the trade and industry of the country compensated both, or either, for the injury consequent upon oppressive taxation? In other words, is not that improvement of the public credit which is represented by a higher value of bonds and a relative increase in the value of greenbacks, fully counterbalanced by the losses inflicted upon trade and the depression which characterizes many important industries? The answer to this inquiry governs the judgment to be pronounced upon Mr. BOUTWELL and his policy.

The desirableness of maintaining the revenues of the country at an adequate standard is not disputed in any quarter. The advocacy of diminished taxes has not in any instance involved indifference to the requirements of the Government, or the provisions of the law in regard to the debt. To this extent the public credit has been carefully cherished. The difference between Mr. BOUTWELL and those who deprecate his course has no reference to the character of the nation's obligations to its creditors. The difference is as to the manner in which these obligations may be most effectually guarded. Mr. BOUTWELL's plan is to obtain a large excess of revenue by the imposition of burdens which sap the sources of industrial life, and subject trade to a drain which it endures with difficulty. The opposite plan, which Mr. BOUTWELL exerts himself to defeat, would as far as possible lighten the load of trade, infuse vitality into industry, and promote general prosperity by relieving the wants of the people. The contrast is worth remembering when the question of taxation next comes up in Congress.

Reconstruction in Mississippi.

Gov. ALCORN's annual Message to the Legislature of Mississippi, now in session, may not be entirely novel among kindred documents, but it is, at all events, so remarkable that we may fairly congratulate the State on having so intelligent and faithful a Chief Magistrate. Gov. ALCORN remarks that "the actual work of reconstruction began from the moment at which the laws of the last session of the Legislature took practical effect," and that, in the midst of this doing and undoing, the Federal census was taken. In order, therefore, to ascertain the condition of things—or, as he calls it, the "ruin"—at the time of the new departure, he employed the recess in making "elaborate inquiry into the social and economical facts of the State," both with the aid of the census and by circulars specially addressed to county officers. The result is the Message, which consists substantially of statistical tables and comments subjoined.

The first table, for instance, is called the agricultural census, and embraces six counties on the middle belt between the Mississippi River and Alabama, combining, as the Governor says, "all our physical and our social peculiarities—bottom-land and upland, ridge and prairie, negro country, white country, and mixed country." It embraces the area of improved and unimproved land, the value of farm and farm implements, the quantity of the various products, number of live stock, as contrasted in the census of 1860 and that of 1870. Every item but two shows a decrease, ranging from eleven to ninety-eight per cent. Molasses and oats alone show an increase. On this Gov. ALCORN remarks, that the falling off in cotton production (sixty-three per cent.) coincides almost exactly with the diminished value of agricultural implements, (sixty-one per cent.,) suggesting a relation of cause and effect. Indian corn, too, and swine have declined in the same ratio, (sixty-five per cent.) Other coincidences probably remain to be pointed out. From the gain in oats it would be too much to infer an increase in horses, and, in fact, in comparison with other stock, they show the heaviest reduction—forty-nine per cent. The chivalry here come in for a neat rap from the Governor, who trusts that this reduction is "in the appliances of idleness rather than of labor," and adds that if it really means "an advance of certain indolent equestrians to the honorable condition of what JOHN STUART MILL terms 'bread-winners,'" it will prove "a very decided gain to both the dismounted horseman and to the prostrate State."

This language, it must be remembered, is from one who, as he admits further on in the Message, was once a slave-owner. Gov. ALCORN does more, however, than ridicule the typical Southerner on horseback. He is full of allusions, by no means complimentary, to the "old régime," and nearly half his Message is devoted to the vindication of the character and conduct of the blacks—sometimes directly, usually in comparison with the whites. "A material survey," like that afforded by the first table, does not, he says, "present any such proof that we are working out of ruin, as that presented by a moral survey," and his inquiries into the "capacity of the colored people for well-ordered freedom" have deepened his convictions that reconstruction in Mississippi "goes forward to the sure consummation of moral and material triumph."

The illegal relation of the sexes under slavery was changed by the new Constitution of the State into a legal one, and thereafter marriage licenses began to be issued, as in the case of whites. The white and colored population of thirty-one counties in 1860 was 189,645 and 239,930, respectively. In 1865 there were 2,708 licenses issued to the whites, and only 504 to the blacks; in 1866, 3,129 to the former, against 3,679 to the latter; and since that year the blacks have surpassed the whites both in the whole number of marriages, and (since 1868) in the percentage to the total population. Do the freedpeople raise their children as carefully as they were raised in slavery? Here, as might be supposed, the census of 1860 is of almost no value; but as between blacks and whites the census of 1870 for the six counties shows that the ratio between the children under one year is not maintained (on the part of the blacks) for the children between one and five—that the difference is in fact nearly two per cent. The testimony of another decade can be more safely trusted in this particular.

We have not space to examine in detail the various other points in which the two classes of the population are compared. The following abstract will sufficiently tell the story, the blacks being always the more numerous:

		1865.	1870.
Number of Churches, (22 counties)	White	510	563
	Colored	105	283
Preachers employed, (22 counties)	White	328	354
	Colored	73	262
Number of Schools open, (20 counties)	White	280	358
	Colored	19	148
No. of Teachers employed, (18 co'nties)	White	309	415
	Colored	18	170

Of these last statistics the Governor remarks that the "extraordinary increase of the number of schools of our new citizens, unassisted by legislation, shows an individual spirit which pledges to the support of reconstruction a great volume of moral power in a quarter where it could hardly have been looked for without qualms of misgiving."

As to negro improvidence, the figures are very significant. Since 1860, tenant-farming among the whites has expanded one hundred per cent., but of course the system was not known to the negroes till after the war. Yet in twenty-three counties in 1869, while the whites produced but 27,075 bales of cotton, the black tenant-farmers produced 40,561; last year, 20,893 and 50,978 respectively. Again, in twenty counties in 1869, the white *owners of the soil* grew 100,697 bales of cotton; the colored land-owners, 4,645; last year, 102,491 and 6,141 respectively. And finally in seven counties:

69 colored people own real estate to a gross value of	$30,680
3,798 colored people own personalty to a gross value of	630,869
173 colored people own both realty and personalty to a gross value of	220,700

These people were pennyless in 1865.

The criminal statistics call for examination, but we must pass them by, merely alluding to the determined attitude of Gov. ALCORN in regard to the carrying of deadly weapons. We commend this and all other parts of the Message to thoughtful men everywhere, and conclude with repeating our satisfaction that the State of Mississippi is so well led, and that the demolition of the old rubbish promises to be succeeded by a noble structure.

The Marquis of Salisbury on the War.

SHERIDAN has immortalized in *The Critic* the occult wisdom which Queen ELIZABETH's privy-councilor, Lord BURLEIGH, conveyed by a shake of his head. The hereditary sagacity of the CECILS has reappeared with pristine freshness in their present representative, ROBERT, third Marquis of SALISBURY. Embodying a curious compound of aristocratic conservatism and an intense sympathy with certain phases of modern progress, the Ex-Secretary of State for India has been only prevented by his personal hostility to Mr. DISRAELI from becoming the leader of his party in the British House of Peers. As it is, he represents all that numerous body of Tory aristocrats who rebel against the daring politics of the author of *Lothair*, and who wish for nothing better than to throw overboard the versatile commoner whom they half suspect of despising them, but whom an ironical fate has developed into a party necessity. Among the hereditary rulers of England there does not exist a keener or more statesman-like intellect than that of the Marquis of SALISBURY. A fresh proof of the native strength of his understanding, and the inherited defects of his judgment, has just been furnished by a very remarkable paper in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. It is entitled "Political Lessons of the War," and we give in other columns its leading passages. Looked at from the stand-point of the author, there is a marvelous accuracy in his diagnosis of the political disease which has been at the root of the French failure, and an unmistakable degree of justice in his appreciation of the leading elements of German success.

The paper will be found instructive as much for the conclusions it evades as for those it demonstrates. It forms a curious example of the circular movement of history to find the descendant of CECIL face to face with similar problems to those which beset his great ancestor. What Lord SALISBURY vaguely attributes to the instability and fickleness of the French nation, is nothing but that perpetual unrest of the spirit of freedom which Queen ELIZABETH and her counselors tried to curb by cutting off Puritanical ears, and which would have worked as dire mischief in England as it has done in France, had there not been the safety-valve of colonizing to let it escape. France has loved freedom not wisely but too well. She has been straining for nearly a hundred years after an unattainable political ideal, and she has, in refusing to be content with gradual installments of popular liberty, been at times deprived of it altogether. Lord SALISBURY admits that there is nothing essentially unstable in republican institutions—he should have been generous enough to concede that there is nothing necessarily anarchical in the perpetual striving after them. Our task has been so much easier on this continent than that of the republicans of the Old World, inasmuch as we laid democratic foundations for our Commonwealth, while the European reformer must build on a basis of feudalism, and must necessarily alarm a number of timid people, who think the world is coming to an end when the preliminary process of demolition commences. Hence the apparently inexplicable oscillation between despotism and disorder to which the noble critic adverts, and hence also the dangerous class hostility which the chronic struggle of democracy is apt to foster.

If the speculations of Lord SALISBURY point to anything more than a practical warning to the British Government, it is to this—that the time is coming when European nations must choose between a few strong, well-organized, and repressive forms of personal government and a system of federative republics. There is no such thought expressed in the paper, but it seems to have been present to the mind of the author. A monarchy tempered by popular votes, as in England, must involve a gradually widening interval between two opposites. A dynasty depending on universal suffrage, as in France, must lead to a slavery to the prejudices of the masses, without the people having the salutary check of a felt responsibility. The reflections of Lord SALISBURY upon the fictions of human perfection and international amity which the war has swept away are sound and convincing, but they lead to a more comprehensive result than he appears to have had the courage to indicate.

A New Marine Disaster.

To the ordinary perils of the sea—to fire and tempest, to iceberg and sunken reef—a new one is now added. The experience of the steam-ship *England* on her last outward voyage is, it is safe to say, unparalleled in the annals of ocean hardships. But for the happy accident of a favorable wind, the lives of many, if not all, of the ship's company might have been sacrificed, realizing that ghastly story of the fever-ship found adrift upon the ocean manned only by corpses. The circumstances of this curious mishap are briefly these: On the 12th of January, the *England* left Queenstown with two hundred passengers. On her first day out a severe storm was encountered which lasted for five days, but did no other damage to the vessel than causing her to ship a small quantity of water in the hold.

So far, all was well; but scarcely had the tempest abated when a new danger arose. The whole ship was filled with a dense volume of offensive and stifling fumes, which made respiration, or indeed existence below decks, impossible. The engineers and firemen were forced to abandon the engines, and all hands working below were driven to the deck. Many were almost suffocated before reaching it, and were dragged through the hatchways insensible and almost dying. The saloons were in like manner quickly rendered untenantable, and the open deck itself was little better. Fortunately the wind shifted ahead, blowing the fumes aft, and leaving a breathing space forward, where crew and passengers huddled in consternation.

With some difficulty and danger the source of the trouble was then investigated, and it was found that a number of barrels of bleaching-powder, which made part of the cargo, had shifted and broken open, and that the powder, mingling with the water in the hold, had produced the very unpleasant effects we have described. The worst of the matter was that the disaster was entirely without remedy. No man could live in the hold long enough to remove the obnoxious packages, or in the engine-room to feed the fires; and the Captain, as a last resource, was obliged to put his vessel before the wind and return to Queenstown.

This accident is, as we have said, probably unique in the history of marine disasters, and will doubtless remain so. Bleaching-powder, hereafter, will be likely to share with shippers the unpopularity of nitro-glycerine. But if the range of industrial invention includes many other such dangerous compounds as these, we shall require lines of cars and steam-ships devoted solely to their carriage, and manned by skillfully-constructed automata.

A Nut for the Archæologists.

Since the result of Gov. ARNY's explorations in New-Mexico was made public, there has been no discovery of more interest to the American archæologist than the one alleged to have been made recently in Iowa, on the line of the projected Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad. The workmen, while engaged in excavating for the road, in the limestone at the foot of a bluff, are said to have come upon a flat stone covered with strange characters. This being removed, opened the way into a passage about four feet wide and six feet high, leading directly into the heart of the bluff. At the distance of about fifty feet from the entrance another stone, similar to the first, had to be removed, when a large chamber revealed itself, cut out of the solid rock, about twenty-five feet square and twenty feet high. The floor was hard and smooth, while the walls and roof were carved in a sort of rude *basso-rilievo*, with figures of birds, trees, stars, serpents and chariots. The south wall was adorned "with a representation of the sun, and immediately below this the figure of a man in the act of stepping out of a boat, and holding in his hand a dove."

So far the revelations were not very different from many previous ones in similar caves and rock-chambers throughout our Western country. But the most curious part of the discovery was yet to come, and one that would go far to support the theory of many *savants* with regard to the physical degeneration of the race. A flat slab in the floor of the cavern being raised, revealed below a vault filled with skeletons of unusual size, the largest being seven feet eight inches high by actual measurement. By the side of each skeleton was set a small vase filled with yellow earth, beneath which were found animal bones and particles of animal matter. The skeletons were placed in a semicircle toward the south-west.

Who this lost and unknown race of giants can have been we leave it to our antiquaries to conjecture. Perhaps they were a branch of that mysterious and cultivated people whom the Aztecs are said to have swept away and destroyed in their great hegira to the plains of Mexico. Or they may have been related to the great stock of the Natchez, which once held sway all along the Mississippi. The figured sun on the walls of the rock-chamber would indicate that they worshiped that luminary, and the representation of a man with a dove, stepping out of a boat, may be an allusion to that tradition of the Deluge which, in one form or another, all our aboriginal peoples have been found to hold. But to whatever family this forgotten race may have belonged, it is certain that they had attained a higher degree of civilization than was reached by those who came after them. In the fingers of the largest skeleton was clasped a pearl ornament, and traces of cloth were found crumbled at the feet of the remains. What is still more important and curious, many copper implements were found, thus seeming to show that the Lake Superior mines had been worked at a very early period.

If the accounts we have received of this remarkable cave are strictly true, investigation may derive from it important additions to our stock of knowledge regarding the primitive races of this continent, and we are glad to know that the remains are to be removed to the Iowa Institute of Arts and Sciences at Dubuque.

MINOR TOPICS.

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy in reference to the *Tennessee* will, it is to be hoped, tend further to allay the fright into which some persons have thrown themselves. Without taking the trouble to inquire what were our last dates from San Domingo, one newspaper in particular set to work manufacturing sensational articles, and pouring out floods of lamentation over a "distinguished associate," supposed to have met with a watery grave, but in reality, no doubt, enjoying life as much as one can expect to do in this vale of tears. What was the use of howling over a live man like an Irishman at a wake? The abuse which has been heaped upon the Navy Department and the Government, and the Captain and crew of the *Tennessee*, will be worth recalling when the safe arrival of the vessel is reported—as we have not the slightest doubt it will be in the course of a few days.

The impecuniosity of the City of Brooklyn and the impending ruin, about which its Democratic Mayor has written warnings of a highly-moving character, are not, it appears, to prevent its Aldermen spending money upon the Fenian exiles. What the precise extent of the Brooklyn demonstration is to be, is not quite apparent. The impossibility of finding a central line of march has, probably, been an obstacle to a procession, but the difficulty of obtaining funds for purposes of municipal necessity has not been any argument against spending money on a "banquet." What that means, any one familiar with the civic festivities of Brooklyn can have no difficulty in understanding. The exiles exhibited some commendable proofs of common sense on their first arrival. Might we appeal to them to show that they are still in possession of it, by quietly declining to be further "lionized" for political ends, and by settling down into some productive occupation, like many other "exiles," quite as much deserving of our sympathy, that have preceded them?

It is unfortunate that the discussion in the Senate, yesterday, does not finally determine Dr. MILLER's title to a seat as one of the Senators from Georgia. The third reading of the bill reported in his favor from the Judiciary Committee denotes satisfactorily the superior strength of the liberal element in the Senate; and the discussion itself brings out so clearly the claims of Dr. MILLER to generous consideration that the opposition to his admission is almost incomprehensible. Never having held office before the rebellion, he is not excluded by the Fourteenth Amendment. An opponent of secession in the first instance, and a steadfast promoter of reconstruction since the restoration of Federal authority, he would seem to be as unobjectionable as any Southern man could well be. The only flaw in his title proceeds from the fact that during the war he served as Surgeon in a rebel regiment—a fact that did not prevent his election by the Republicans in the Georgia Legislature, who thus evinced their appreciation of his subsequent service in support of the Congressional work. Such a man should not be fought over day after day, as though he were some bitter, unrepentant rebel.

In a cable telegram we have a somewhat instructive sliding scale of votes for several prominent candidates for the French Constituent Assembly, that furnishes a sort of index to the state of popular feeling. M. THIERS—Orleanist by conviction and official trust, has been elected by eighteen departments; Gen. TROCHU—Orleanist by character and sympathy, is returned by seven; Gen. CHANGARNIER, the "sword of the Assembly" of 1848, and the great rival of the Prince-President, afterward NAPOLEON III., is elected by four; M. DUFOUR, probably the great Lyons manufacturer—a moderate Republican, finds four departments ready to send him to the Assembly; while M. GAMBETTA is only elected by three, and M. FAVRE by two. The reaction is unmistakable in favor of moderate and peaceful counselors and against war to the bitter end. As the Republic has so steadily identified itself with this latter doctrine, it really looks as if it must go with the o'ermastering current that seems gathering against it.

A meeting of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court was held at Washington on Saturday last, to take steps for making a provision for the family of the late Chief-Justice TANEY. This meeting was presided over by a Republican Attorney-General, and some of the most effective remarks made in eulogy of the memory of the deceased Democratic Judge were made by Republicans of so eminent a character as W. M. EVARTS, Senators CARPENTER and EDMUNDS, and Mr. GARFIELD, of the House of Representatives. The words of Mr. EVARTS will, we feel sure, be adequately responded to by the members of the Bar, for whom he spoke: "We are here as lawyers, and, in reference to judicial service, which entitles all who have the close relations which the objects of our present interest bear to the Chief-Justice, to a recognition by the profession of its obligations, in the absence of distinct public provision in the matter, to see that an honorable competency is provided for persons thus situated."

The petition of thirty-three shareholders, representing $13,500,335 of Erie Railroad stock, and asking for the repeal of the Erie Directors' Classification act, has been presented to the Legislature. When the fact is borne in mind that foreign stockholders own a full half of the subscribed capital of Erie, and that the greater proportion of these were out of reach of the present petition, the actual number of signatures and the amount they represent assume pretty respectable proportions. Democratic journals have called upon Gov. HOFFMAN to redeem the great blunder of his political career, by getting the odious act, which was avowedly signed under a misapprehension, legally repealed. If a Democratic Legislature fails to take the present opportunity of wiping this stain from their party record, and from the character of one who is nominally their foremost man, the public can only conclude that they are content to be permanently identified with a huge public wrong, and with all the associations that cling to the names of JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr.

Coal consumers will hear with pleasure the report that the Coal Miners' Association, called "Benevolent" by a curious misapplication of terms, has decided that "all the counties" shall resume work on the 15th inst. It is not a little deplorable that so important a branch of national industry should be, to such an extent as has been lately proved, under the irresponsible dictation of a set of ignorant and short-sighted leaders. It needs no very thorough acquaintance with the laws of supply and demand to perceive the absurdity of the suicidal war which the Pennsylvania miners yearly renew with the great body of consumers, and it is devoutly to be wished, for the sake of all parties concerned, that the Philadelphia *Ledger* is correct in stating that "the combinations at the mines that have held control of the trade" are shortly to be broken up.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"HOME" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A fashionable and closely-packed audience gathered last night at Wallack's to listen to one of ROBERTSON's choicest comedies. On its original production here "Home" was greatly relished, and the manner in which it has now been received shows its impression to have been deep as well as pleasurable. Such a result is well deserved. "Home" is richly stored with point and vivacity. Its figures are well contrasted, and—with one exception, that, perhaps, borders on caricature—are all like human beings; they are intrusted with a text that could have been produced only by an intelligence so brilliant as to border on genius; and their surroundings are such as command the applause of even the most fastidious connoisseurs in histrionic coice and decoration.

Col. John White is the part in which Mr. WALLACK made his re-entrance last season. *Col. John White* is required to be impudent, amusing, well dressed, cosmopolitan and chivalrous; and Mr. WALLACK, it is needless to say, can be all these whenever he likes. The character fits him like a glove, and is worn as easily. Most actors would make the *Colonel* a little ruffianly at times. His life has been wild and adventurous, and the situations suggest, if they do not altogether justify, breadth of coloring. Mr. WALLACK, however, avoids the temptation, and in so doing proves himself, as usual, the consummate artist. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES has, in *Mrs. Pinchbeck*, a novel duty to discharge. She has to simulate a personage who is very much in the wrong. What is called the "interest" pertains, as a rule, to the class of characters Miss HENRIQUES plays. Heroines are commonly of the stuff that angels are made of, and at least are not expected to fall much below them. But *Mrs. Pinchbeck* is so far from being of celestial texture as to come very near being the precise opposite. When we add that this is one of the best pieces of acting we have ever seen from her fair representative, we convey strong praise. For such embodiments are apt to be difficult in proportion to their novelty; and to excel in them argues a great deal more than conventional or average success. Miss HENRIQUES' acting is able throughout; and her last scene and exit are very clever indeed. Mr. STODDART makes fewer faces than he did before in *Capt. Mountraffe*; and his performance, being quite as outrageously funny otherwise, as before, is, therefore, preferable. Miss EFFIE GERMON is as fresh and blooming as a rose in *Lucy Dorrison*, and not less loveable; and, if last, never least in the esteem and admiration of the public, Mr. GILBERT does all that can be done with the peculiar, and not altogether agreeable part of her father. "Home" is one of the author's latest plays. It is also one of his best. Less smartly written as a whole than some of the others, it is in passages quite up to his highest standard. There are strokes in it not to be forgotten, and to hear them once more is to mingle keen pleasure with unavoidable melancholy. Indeed, each work of poor ROBERTSON's of necessity just now, brings up sad reflections. We cannot but remember that the brilliant dramatist breathes no more; that the next Spring flowers will bloom over his grave, and that the hand which painted such deft and faithful dramatic pictures is cold for evermore. Sorrow for this loss is great, but it can hardly be too great. The particular faculty which ROBERTSON brought to such perfection is exceedingly rare. It is also commensurately precious. The stage is greatly in need of such talent. Its interest and its instruction depend very much upon a command of the power effectually to illustrate contemporaneous society. When the theatre really shows "the very age and body of the time his form and pressure," the theatre always prospers. When, on the contrary, it depends solely on antiquity, on tradition, on the representation of the past to the exclusion of the present, or upon mere vulgar exaggeration, the theatre fails. The success of Wallack's is a forcible example. Old comedies, doubtless have done a good deal for this house. They have been in fashion these few years past, and so have old chairs, ornaments, tapestry, and even the last century dress. These comedies, too, intrinsically good in themselves, have been surpassingly well acted here. But what has given to Wallack's its strongest hold on the better class of theatre-going people, is its artistic setting of clever portraitures of modern life. The theatre has been kept abreast of the progress, the culture, and the fashion of the society of today; and hence a vital spirit of attractiveness and a strong mastering of intelligent attention alike singular and enviable. Now, in the prosecution of this exceptional task, the plays of ROBERTSON have been of supreme value. Others of the immediate time have imitated, but none have equaled him. We shall look in vain, we fear, for his successor. Yet so bright an example may induce emulation, and the stage, by its force, may be endowed with that force, sparkle and variety exhibited in other departments of literature, but sadly wanting of late years behind the footlights. Should this happily prove the case, the lamented dramatist will surely not have lived in vain. It is a great thing to have written as ROBERTSON has; it will be a splendid addition to his services, to the stage, should his bright but all-too-brief example inspire others to do likewise.

AFFAIRS AT WOOD'S.

A week's performances of burlesque was begun at Wood's Museum, last evening. "Lucretia Borgia" was the piece, and Mr. W. B. CAHILL the principal actor. Neither subject is new enough for treatment. The burletta, however, can be once more alluded to as an amusing one, and the actor may once again be mentioned as offering fresh proofs of the power of exciting merriment shown while he was connected with the company headed by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. The subsidiary parts in "Lucretia Borgia" are assumed by Messrs. KEENE, CHARLES and MESTAYER, and Misses ALICE HARRISON, WOOD and ATHERTON. The drama of "Nora Creina" is acted previous to the comic part of the entertainment. The whole bill will remain unchanged until Monday next. The afternoon representations at the Museum, that of Saturday excepted, are supplied by the COLEMAN children, a quartet of young and clever actors.

Musical.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The third rehearsal preparatory to the concert on the 21st inst., will take place this afternoon, at Steinway Hall, at about 3½ o'clock. On this occasion, the orchestra of seventy-five and the chorus of 260 singers will unite in the rehearsal of BEETHOVEN's Mass in C, and of the first part of HAYDN's "Seasons"—"Spring." LINDPAINTNER's Festival Overture, written for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Wurtemberg of KING WILLIAM I., will be recited also. The principal solo parts will be taken by Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER, Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, and Messrs. WM. S. LEGGAT and CENTEMERI. Dr. JAMES PECH will, as heretofore, conduct. The last rehearsal will be held on Monday next, at the same hour and place. It is particularly requested that subscribers, associate members and their friends show their tickets on the days of the rehearsals and on the night of the performance, as no person without a voucher will be admitted.

THE WEHLI MATINEE.

By an error in the advertisement in yesterday's TIMES, Monday instead of Thursday was designated as the day selected for the occurrence of Mr. WEHLI's matinée at Booth's Theatre. The correction is not unnecessary, and the reader who may have believed himself unable to attend because of the date, will doubtless profit by it.

Miscellaneous.

MR. WOOLLETT'S READINGS.

The second of the series of Wednesday afternoon readings at Association Hall will take place to-morrow. Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT, the originator of these entertainments, is a gentleman of fine sensibility, and a reader of great skill. He has chosen for his subject, to-morrow, "Enoch Arden."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

If the unfrequent changes of programme at the New-York Circus result in a corresponding rarity of allusions to that place, they indicate also that the presence of large and delighted audiences makes such changes necessary only at distant intervals. Depending upon the attractiveness of a programme interpreted by a numerous company rich in individual talent, the management of the Circus need rarely resort to special engagements, and the frequenters of the house are assured that an entertainment of variety and merit awaits them on all occasions. This week, battoute leaps are the prominent feature of the bill.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Not long ago an evening paper urged in its leading article the importance of establishing museums and galleries of art in New-York, and this mainly on the ground of the benefits that would arise from making the City more interesting to strangers. Certainly, with Boston going to work in earnest, to build up a museum of art, New-York might be doing as much for civilization, if not for her commercial advantage. Not only Mr. JARVE, as quoted by our contemporary, but all intelligent travelers in Europe, tell us that we are very short-sighted not to secure a fine public gallery of works of art. Such a thing, it is true, takes time to perfect, but this is all the more reason for beginning it at once.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is alluded to as an organized institution, not yet carried into effect. Our readers will remember that last Winter, at the Union League Club, a meeting was held, at which a committee of fifty was appointed. Out of this has grown the association named above, and it seems strange to some that more has not been done. It is heard of as securing a charter and electing officers, and it is rumored that a subscription-list is steadily growing; but people wonder that public attention is not called to it.

The fact seems to be that it takes a good while to prepare for anything so novel. Last Winter was devoted to forming and organizing an association and getting a special charter. This Winter the business in order was to raise money by subscription and to apply to the proper authorities for land. And during all this time the gentlemen interested in the matter have been at work upon the details of the undertaking, studying out matters of collections, purchases, buildings, catalogues, deciding what to undertake, and meantime growing acquainted with each other and with the whole subject. We are informed that a great number of meetings have been held, and that the interest displayed and the labor undertaken by the officers have been surprising to the most hopeful and enthusiastic.

The subscription list is steadily enlarging, and its condition will be announced before long. It is proposed to apply to the Legislature for land, and it is stated that a bill is in prepartion to provide a tract of land upon which the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History shall build side by side buildings which together will form a great central home of artistic and scientific knowledge. The latter society is already well established, and its valuable collections fill the old Arsenal in Central Park.

It is the favorite and settled plan of the officers of the Museum of Art to begin their enterprise with a great "loan exhibition" of works of art. When a building shall be ready for use, whether a wing of the permanent building or a mere temporary, but safe and fire-proof gallery, a collection will be made of those works of art valuable as illustrating the history of the fine arts, and which can be borrowed for the purpose. Works of living artists probably will not be included. The exhibition will be a novel one for this country as representing the past history of the arts of design, and will contain not paintings and statuary only, but ornamental art of all kinds, porcelain, metal-work carvings in wood and ivory, and all those beautiful objects of utility which students of art learn to love so well. Those who have the most knowledge of the resources of this country in respect to works of old art in private collections tell us that the collection may be very rich, if owners will be liberal, and bid us expect a surprise in the extent and importance of this loan exhibition.

While upon this subject we may mention what some of our readers know already—TIFFANY & Co.'s generous and public-spirited offer. This association offered to the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the free use of the second and part of the third floor of their new fireproof building in Union-square, for two months—possibly for a longer time—during the coming Spring—all for the purpose of holding just such a loan exhibition as that which we have discussed. It was a matter of great regret to all persons who love art, that the trustees of the Museum should have felt it necessary to decline this liberal offer. The chief reason for so declining, as we understand it, was this—the trustees think that a great loan exhibition in their own building would be in a sense indefinite in duration, as works of art loaned by one gentleman would not be returned necessarily at the same time with those loaned by another; that for this reason, other loans taking the place of articles removed, and purchases toward the permanent collection taking the place of these latter, the exhibition of works of art once opened would never close. For this result the great labor and the heavy expense of a loan exhibition would be a small price to pay; but it seems to have been felt by the trustees that a loan exhibition, which would close perforce on a set day, as the 1st of June, would fail to answer the same purpose.

Still we think the community cannot but regret the decision of the trustees. The most necessary thing now is information, for our people know too little of what a museum of art might be, to even desire it very strongly. And we think that such an exhibition as the one in question would have wonderfully stimulated subscriptions.

We add a list of the present officers of the Museum, and hope before long to be permitted to print the list of subscribers.

Gov. Alcorn's Losses by Fire.

The burning of a gin-house in Coahoma County, Mississippi, owned by Gov. ALCORN, on the 4th inst., has been mentioned by telegraph. The Jackson *Pilot* says the burning was the result of accident, and it adds that the building was, perhaps, the most extensive of the kind in Mississippi, and had cost the Governor $30,000. It included a gin-house, saw-mill, shingle-machine, drag and wood-saw, and divers other fixtures, all propelled by steam; the cotton press was propelled by steam, being run by an independent engine; the house contained nearly 500 bales of cotton. The house of the engineer, a frame building, was also destroyed. The whole loss is between $60,000 and $70,000, and there was no insurance upon it, the policy having expired four days previous. Two years ago Gov. ALCORN lost by the act of incendiaries a valuable gin-house and buildings, worth about $10,000. Last Summer his carriage and buggy horses, valued at $1,000, were burned in Jackson. There was no insurance upon any of this property.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. Miller's Oath—The Senate Conclude to Allow him to Swear—A Vain Struggle for the Subsidy Bills—Amendment of the Enforcement Act—Work Crowding on the Houses—The Air-Line Railroad Slowly Strangled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Today the Senate took up the case of Dr. MILLER at 1 o'clock and debated it till 6½ o'clock, when the resolution which admits him to his seat on taking the oath, prescribed for persons whose political disabilities have been removed instead of the test oath, was passed by a vote of 28 to 20. It needs the concurrence of the House and the approval of the President, which may be supposed will be obtained, since two or three members have been admitted to the House on similar legislation. The debate today on the proposition was the ablest in the Senate thus far this session, and was carried on almost exclusively by the lawyers. Messrs. TRUMBULL, EDMUNDS, CARPENTER, CONKLING, MORTON, HILL and SCOTT were in the discussion, and the questions presented were mainly questions of law. Mr. TRUMBULL argued against the consistency of the legislation which admitted to the Senate one who had been guilty of both perjury and treason, and excluded one guilty of treason only. The argument relied upon by Messrs. EDMUNDS, CONKLING and MORTON, who opposed the resolution, was that by reason of Mr. MILLER's being disqualified at the time of his election, the votes cast for him were void, that he was not, therefore, elected at all, and to pass the resolution would be legislating him into an office for which he was not elected. Mr. CARPENTER replied to this by saying that Mr. MILLER was not disqualified by the Test Oath law in a sense that would invalidate his election, because he was not required to take it till he came to claim his seat, and if in the meantime he was in any way relieved from taking it, the election could not be questioned. Mr. CARPENTER made a carefully prepared speech, in which he assumed that the question at issue was the constitutionality of the test oath as applied to Mr. MILLER, and he argued that it could not be required of him, because of ANDY JOHNSON's amnesty proclamation of Dec. 25, 1868, which covered the case of Mr. MILLER. In reply to this, Mr. EDMUNDS advanced the claim that the proclamation was unconstitutional, the pardoning power being constitutionally exercised by the Executive only toward individuals, and not generally. Near the end of the debate some irrelevant but rather sharp debate sprung up about the law repealing the test oath, which Mr. MORTON declared a fraud on the Senate, and which some others defended. Two motions to adjourn were voted down, the Senate evincing from the first a determination to settle, so far as its action could do, the question without further delay.

A STRUGGLE FOR THE SUBSIDIES.

Mr. KELLOGG endeavored to have a session of the Senate this evening, to consider the Gulf Line Steam-ship Subsidy bill. It seemed likely to be voted, when two or three other bills were tacked on by way of amendment, to come up at the same time, and then Mr. CHANDLER, on the plea that it was better to have a long session in the day than to take a recess and come back in the evening, moved to amend so as to proceed with the consideration of the bills at 4½. This was carried; but when the hour came the case of Mr. MILLER held the floor, and though Mr. KELLOGG tried to have it displaced by a motion, the vote for it was very light. Just before adjournment the bill was taken up, so as to be the unfinished business for to-morrow; but Mr. COLE gives notice that he shall move to proceed with the Appropriation bills at that time, and Mr. SUMNER threatens to press business from the Foreign Relations Committee, to which the day has been assigned. The Appropriation Committee will doubtless have the precedence.

AMENDMENT OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Late this afternoon Judge BINGHAM carried out his intention expressed last week of moving to suspend the rules so that he might report for consideration the bill amendatory of the act of May 31, 1870, known as the Enforcement act. He proposed to allow debate upon it, but the Democrats seemed to be in an ugly mood, and they began the factious tactics of delay at once. Thereupon Judge BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and its reading being called for, that was proceeded with. This brought the Democracy to terms, and the motion was subsequently modified so as to make the bill the special order for Wednesday, after the reading of the journal, which was agreed to. This defeats Mr. HOOPER's intention to move to go into Committee of the Whele on that day to consider the repeal of the income tax, and it will thus go over until Thursday.

CROWD OF WORK FOR THE REST OF THE SESSION.

From present indications it seems extremely probable that the new Congress will have some of the imperative work of the present Congress to do. There is now left only sufficient time to pass the Appropriation bills, even if nothing else was to be considered. There is really little else of importance, but the time is so occupied with apparently unimportant matters, that some of the Appropriation bills are very likely to be crowded out.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will meet to-morrow and consider the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, referred to them last week, which they have power to report back any time after the 15th. Mr. WHEELER introduced an amendment today which was referred to that Committee. It is understood that the Committee will modify the Senate bill by cutting off all the branches, thus giving a charter and land grant only to a main trunk line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, Cal.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. INGERSOLL today made a strenuous effort to get the Air-line Railroad bill out of its embarrassing position in the morning hour, where it is being gradually strangled to death, but the effort was a failure, and as but two more Monday morning hours remain in the present Congress, there seems to be no chance for the bill, except in a resurrection in the Forty-second Congress.

THE BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

The House Committee on Commerce attempted to report their action on the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad Bridge bill today, but as it required a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote, they failed; yeas 113, nays 76. This probably prevents any action in the present Congress, unless the Committee gets a day assigned for its business.

ROUTING THE WOMEN.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, made another drive at the women this afternoon. He rose to a question of privilege, which was to the effect that it was a violation of the rules for the women to use the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, and exclude Congressmen, and requested the Speaker to enforce the rules. The speaker decided it was not a question of privilege, and remarked with a smile that if the gentleman from Arkansas thought the Speaker had any power in the matter he would cheerfully delegate it to him, which brought the House down with a burst of laughter, and Mr. ROGERS sank, blushing like a June rose, into his seat. The ladies in the galleries waved their fans at him, and tried to rally him on his discomfiture, but it availed nothing, as Mr. ROGERS never profanes his vision by looking toward their galleries.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

Gen. SICKLES telegraphs to the State Department that the negotiations for a mixed Commission to consider the claims for injuries to the persons and properties of American citizens by Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba, have been concluded, and that the messenger is on his way to this city with the correspondence.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

Both branches of the City Council, to-night, appropriated $1,000 for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of the capital of the nation to the Fenian exiles recently released from the British prisons. There was only one dissenting voice in either Board.

A BURYING-PLACE FOR ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

A letter addressed to Mrs. DAHLGREN from the managers of West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, states:

"The Board of Managers, considering that Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN fell in the service of his country, under circumstances of chivalric and distinguished heroism, and that Admiral DAHLGREN, after a long and honorable career in his profession, has left a reputation of which she is justly proud, and feeling it at once a duty and a privilege to do what in them lies toward honoring such illustrious memories, have unanimously resolved to offer for your acceptance a lot anywhere in the cemetery, that you may select, and of any size that may be necessary to give effect to the proposed statues."

Admiral DAHLGREN never asked, nor received of his country one dollar for the patented inventions which armed the navy. He died leaving an estate of $15,000. The widow intends to devote all of her widow's dower, and her son PAUL all of his inheritance to the use of placing monuments over the graves of the deceased.

THE WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Gen. MYERS, Chief of the Signal Corps, has decided to postpone for a few days the synopsis of reports of weather and the probabilities concerning it.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

HANCE LAWSON, Collector of Customs, Eastern District of Maryland.

Postmasters—Messrs. Sumners, Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank L. Jones, Oswego, N. Y.; William H. Streeter, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, W. Va.; N. W. Read, Rouseville, Penn.; H. L. McGuigan, Tamaqua, Penn.; Amelia J. Hannum, Schuylkill Haven, Penn.; J. C. Leib, Ashland, Penn.; S. H. Evans, Tideoute, Penn.; Edward Sorin, Notre Dame, Ind.; James H. Fetler, Peru, Ind.; Edward W. Freaman, Keokomo, Ind.; John H. Mills, Gold Hill, Nevada.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST LAND GRANTS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented a resolution of the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to pass no more land grants for railroad or other corporations.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented a memorial asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct their road through the State of Kentucky, permission to do which is now withheld by adverse action of the Kentucky State Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN expressed his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial, and his belief that if there was any time when the Federal authority might be properly exercised in railroad matters, it was when a State obstinately placed itself in the way of the construction of a road desired alike by Northern and Southern people as a means of communication.

The memorial was ordered printed.

HOUSE ACTION CONCURRED IN.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., to change its location and name. Passed.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the House amendments to the bill for the sale of useless military reservations were concurred in.

SUBSIDY BILLS.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, moved to make the Gulf Steam-ship Subsidy bill the special business for today, after 4½ o'clock.

Agreed to, with an amendment, on motion of Mr. CASSERLY, to include the Australian bill.

EARLIER TO WORK HEREAFTER.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, gave notice of a motion to-morrow for the meeting of the Senate hereafter at 11 o'clock in the morning.

HOMESTEAD FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, with amendments striking out the provision allowing the assignment of homestead certificates, and by omitting the section allowing the entry of the land by an agent or attorney. The Committee also recommend that the Commissioner of the General Land Office have authority to make all needful regulations to carry the act into effect, especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

THE OATH FOR DR. MILLER.

At 1 o'clock the Senate, according to a previous order, took up the joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by H. B. M. MILLER, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proceeded to show that Mr. MILLER had received seven more votes for Senator than his colleague, Mr. HILL, who had been admitted; that he had been elected by persons not disqualified, and that the administration of a qualified oath, in consequence of Mr. MILLER's service in the rebel army as a surgeon, was in accordance with the practice in the admission of Messrs. SHOBER and BUTLER to seats in the House, and of Mr. HILL to the Senate, none of whom could take the test oath. Mr. MILLER was not disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment, and though a Democrat, had received Republican votes; among others, that of the present contestant for the seat, Mr. FARROW, when running as a candidate for the Georgia State Constitutional Convention. He assisted to frame a Constitution for that State, and had advocated its adoption by the people.

The disposition of similar cases was then referred to by Mr. TRUMBULL. It was contended by some that Mr. MILLER was not obliged to take the oath of July, 1862; that that oath was not intended to be applicable to Congressmen. He would not discuss that question, but he believed the Test-oath Repeal bill, now in the hands of the President, covered the case. He had brought forward this bill to expedite a settlement of the question.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, in opposition to the claim of Mr. MILLER, argued that the act of the Georgia Legislature in electing a Senator disqualified by law was a defiance and overriding of law, and that Congress was bound in self-defense and to preserve the integrity of its legislation, to resist these attempts. The necessity for this was more apparent in view of the fact that those for whom the clemency of Congress was asked, had, as a class, secured their election because they had made war upon their country. For one he would never vote to qualify a man for a seat in the Senate who was ineligible when elected. He held that an election under such circumstances was void.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, inquired whether Senator EDMUNDS had not repeatedly voted for disability bills upon the statement of members that they were intended to allow certain parties already elected to enter upon their offices.

Mr. EDMUNDS admitted that he had been weak and foolish enough to follow the lead of his Democratic friend, Mr. THURMAN, in making a man an officer by law, who was not entitled to be an officer when elected, but he now recognized his error, and proposed to amend it. He was willing to meet the South half-way. He would agree that the past should be forgotten, but he would not now consent to extend grace to a people among whom the men who had stood by the Government were not safe, and where the greatest recommendation for office was that the party had imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow-citizens. The present case differed only from that of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, whom the Senate, several years ago, refused to admit, because of his participation in the rebellion, in the fact that Mr. MILLER admitted his voluntary participation.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, inquired whether the resolution covered the case of Gov. VANCE, who had been elected Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that it did not, but was specially confined to the case of Mr. MILLER.

Mr. CONKLIN, of New-York, delivered a long legal argument to show that MILLER was objectionable on every ground involved in the test oath legislation, and in denial of the legality of his election.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, held that the act of Congress of July, 1862, imposing the "ironclad" oath, was, as to MILLER, unconstitutional. Unlike HILL, FARROW and WHITELY, claiming seats from Georgia, each of whom had had his disabilities removed, MILLER had never held a Federal office prior to the rebellion, but had only served as a surgeon to a rebel regiment. His offense, therefore, was simply treason, without the aggravating crime of perjury. Of the term for which MILLER was elected, only one month now remained. His offense came within the range of the general pardon issued by President JOHNSON in December, 1868, and had been entirely obliterated by that act. The same offense, for aiding the rebellion, for which he was now excluded from the Senate, was the very one which had been pardoned, and while the Constitution substantially entitled the claimant to take his seat, the act of Congress prohibited him from so doing. The speaker went on to show the unconstitutionality of the act in other respects.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, stated that Mr. MILLER had been elected by the Georgia Legislature over more popular candidates, among whom were two gallant Generals, because he was not obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment, and was likely to be most acceptable to Congress. He denied that that gentleman's success was due to his connection with the rebellion, as the fact of his professional service in the rebel army was not generally known. The speaker did not know of it until very recently.

Mr. HILL then defended himself from an imputation upon his loyalty during the debate. He explained that his disabilities were removed without his knowledge, his name being included in a bill with many others; that he did know he labored under disability, but considered his case similar to that of THOMAS, of Maryland, because of his having done acts of kindness to his children in rebel service, but never with any intention of assisting that cause. His colleague, Dr. MILLER, had opposed secession; was among the first to assist in the work of reconstruction, and could not have been elected except by Republican votes.

At 4½ o'clock Mr. KELLOGG moved to take up the Gulf Steam-ship Subsidy bills. Lost—yeas 25, nays 31.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, held that the election of MILLER was void, because he was ineligible at the time of his election. It had been said during the debate that the test oath had been repealed. But was it repealed? The bill had passed the Senate at the last session without the knowledge of three members of the body, and it could not get one-third of the Senate today. Its passage through the House had been procured upon the representation that it had received the unanimous approval of the Senate. It was not too much to say that the repeal of the test oath was a fraud upon the Senate. He did not say it was so intended, but in effect it was a fraud.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, corroborated the statement of Mr. MORTON as to the hurried passage of the bill referred to under what was called "the Anthony rule," which permitted only bills to be considered to which no objection was made. While opposed to the policy indicated by that repeal, he took ground in favor of the admission of the present claimant.

Mr. TRUMBULL, responding to what he termed the singular charge of fraud upon the Senate, read from the *Globe* the report of the proceedings attending the passage of the test oath repeal in the Senate, to show that the bill was read in full upon his (TRUMBULL's) request, that he had also made a remark in regard to it, and that it had been passed regularly and properly. He expressed his surprise to hear such a charge.

Mr. MORTON explained that he did not charge fraud upon the Senate, but that the passage of a bill of so much consequence, in just one minute, without general notice, justified him in characterizing it as a fraud.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired whether Mr. MORTON did not suppose the Judiciary Committee knew what the bill was.

Mr. MORTON replied that he did not know how that was, but he had understood that the bill had not received the sanction of a majority of that Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (emphatically)—I undertake to say, if the Senator heard any such thing, he heard what was untrue.

Mr. MORTON—I heard it from a member of the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL reiterated that the member making such a statement had asserted an untruth.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to detail more minutely the circumstances attending the passage of the bill through both Houses. He had not supposed that there was more than a corporal's guard in its favor in the House, but after lying on the table there for more than a year, it had been suddenly called up and forced through. At this hour, 5:40 o'clock P. M., a motion to adjourn was negatived by 23 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, read from the *Globe*, to show that among other Senators present, when the repeal referred to passed the Senate, were both Senators from Iowa, Mr. HARLAN and Mr. HOWELL; the Senator from Vermont, Mr. EDMUNDS; the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. HOWE, and others, all of whom allowed the bill to go through, when a single objection would have laid it over. He thought the member of the Judiciary Committee, who had made the statement alluded to by Mr. MORTON, deserved to be censured by the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted that it was quite beyond the jurisdiction of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. THURMAN) to censure another for his private utterances. The so-called repeal was not a law yet, and he trusted it would be years before it was. Commenting upon an allusion by Mr. THURMAN, during the discussion, to the Republican policy as proscriptive, Mr. EDMUNDS said, in the opinion of that Senator and his compatriots, it was proscriptive when treason and murder were placed under the ban of the law. They thought it a great day when the party of liberty and freedom backed down and said to rebels and murderers: "Go on in your work. Slay all the negroes and steal all the horses and property you can; the law will not punish you." Undoubtedly, such was the position of the Democratic Party, and it was entitled to all the benefit of it before an intelligent country.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, defended the test oath repeal from the charge of having been passed surreptitiously. He agreed with Mr. THURMAN in regarding it at this time as an abandonment of the proscriptive Republican policy, and he still regarded it as a measure calculated to bring substantial peace to the country. He thought the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) would live to appreciate the advantages to flow from it, and hoped no malign influence at the other end of the avenue would prevent its becoming a law, and it would be recognized as one of the wisest measures of this Administration.

Mr. THURMAN replied to Mr. EDMUNDS, and said that his proposition was not to censure a Senator for telling another what occurred in a committee-room, but it was for telling that which was not true. Whoever had asserted that he bill referred to did not receive the votes of a majority of the Judiciary Committee, stated what was untrue. It was an imputation upon himself and every other member of that Committee. If any member, to obtain the defeat of a measure, had gone mousing about, and whispering in the ears of other Senators that a bill had been reported surreptitiously, instead of moving for its recommittal, he ought to be censured.

A motion to adjourn at this point resulted in the negative—23 to 29.

After further discussion by Messrs. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, and HOWE, of Wisconsin, the Senate voted upon the pending question, which was upon ordering the bill to a third reading, which resulted—yeas 28, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, McDonald, Revels, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Gilbert, Howell, Morrell of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stearns, Stewart, Sumner and Warner—20.

Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Sherman and Willey in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. Conkling, Hamilton of Texas, Cameron, and Pool, in the negative.

The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The Gulf Steam-ship Subsidy bill then came up as the unfinished business, when the Senate at 6:¾ adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION AGAINST LAND GRANTS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented petitions from citizens of New-York against railroad land grants, and for appropriation to the American Printing-house for the Blind.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States, which is the first business in the morning hour on Monday, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HALE, of Maine—To re-establish the office of Surveyor of the Port of Eastport, Me.

By Mr. WHEELER, of New-York—A proposed amendment to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

By Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, to protect loyal and peaceable citizens and to perpetuate the evidence of losses sustained in the war of the rebellion, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner in each county in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Kentucky, to take cognizance of all Ku-klux outrages.

KILLING THE MORNING HOUR.

This bill, which was a large one, having been read on the demand of Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, moved that it be rejected, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was negatived by 55 to 144. The bill was then referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The reading of the bill and the voting occupied all that was left of the morning hour, the object being to prevent the Air Line Railroad bill from coming before the House.

MORE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Various other bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Messrs. BETHUNE and YOUNG, of Georgia—Removing all political disabilities.

By Mr. UPSON, of Ohio—Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature against further land grants to railroads.

By Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—To promote the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

By Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio—Requiring information as to the aid given by Congress to the several States for the support of education.

By Mr. PROSSER, of Tennessee—To preserve the peace in the several States and Territories.

By Mr. ASPER, of Missouri—To reduce the duty on imported wool; also, in relation to the bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth; also, a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature against further land grants to railroads.

By Mr. MCCORMICK, of Missouri—Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in reference to the Homestead laws.

By Mr. KOTTS, of Arkansas—To incorporate the Ohio River Valley and Santa Fee Railroad Company.

By Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan—For a light-house at South Haven, Mich.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—Authorizing the St. Paul and Minnesota Railroad to change its line in consideration of a relinquishment of lands.

By Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania—To regulate the drawing and summoning of jurors in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—To provide for additional mail service to Brazil. Referred. He said the object of the bill was to supply cheap coffee without additional cost, and there was no subsidy in the bill.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—Prescribing the quality, price and inspection of illuminating gas in the City of Washington. Referred.

By Mr. POTTER, of New-York—In relation to goods in bond. Referred.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. ROOTS, of Arkansas, the Senate bill authorizing water gauges to be established and observations made on the Mississippi River, in relation to the levees, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. DYER, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., and over the Missouri River at Glasgow, Mo. Agreed to.

Mr. BEAMAU, of Michigan, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Agreed to.

VAIN ATTEMPTS AT SUSPENDING THE RULES.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, moved to suspend the rules and assign Thursday evening's session for the reports of the Committee on Commerce. Rejected—86 to 60—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules so as to take up the Air-line Railroad bill for consideration. Rejected—yeas 111, nays 74—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill creating a Commission on the consolidation of the Charlestown and Kittery Navy-yards. Negatived—79 to 50; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules to report from the Committee on Commerce, and put on its passage, a joint resolution to prevent obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio River. Negatived—113 to 76; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution repudiating the ideas contained in a late message from the President as to the supposed similarity between the political institutions of the Empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived.

Mr. HAY, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and to pass a bill increasing by forty per cent. the pensions of all pensioners who had lost the sight of both eyes or who had otherwise been totally disabled in service. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, said that the subject was before the Committee on Pensions, which would soon report a bill; he therefore hoped the motion would be rejected. The motion was rejected.

ENCROACHMENTS OF A NUMBER OF CERTAIN WOMEN.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting that a number of certain women [laughter] had taken possession, ten days since, of the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, and requesting the Speaker to take steps immediately to remove those women.

The Speaker did not see that there was any question involved in the resolution, and did not know that he had any authority in the matter. If he had, he would cheerfully delegate it to the gentleman from Arkansas. [Loud laughter.]

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and bring before the House the bill to amend the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. Agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday, after the reading of the Journal, the vote to be taken at 4 o'clock, without any dilatory motions.

SAFETY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the steam-ship *Tennessee*, intimating that the Department does not entertain any apprehensions as to her safety, and that no intelligence may be received of her before the arrival of the *Tybee* at New-York.

THE MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President in reply to a resolution offered some days ago by Mr. SARGENT, and showing that the aid of the military of the United States had been given by order of President JOHNSON, in aid of the civic authorities of California, at an election there in 1868, on the request of the Governor of that State.

The suggestion was made by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, and Messrs. WOOD and COX, that troops had been sent to New-York to interfere with the election there, without any requisition from the Governor of New-York, and a like observation in regard to Pennsylvania was made by Mr. RANDALL.

The House at 4½ o'clock adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Wm. B. Taylor.

WM. B. TAYLOR, late Assistant Postmaster, New-York Post-office, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1800, and when a boy entered the Post office at that place. He entered the office in this City in 1822 as clerk under Gen. BAILEY, who was then Postmaster, and kept the Post-office in his dwelling in Garden-street, (now Exchange-place.) In 1825 he was made chief clerk and assorted all the mails himself. When Mr. GOUVENEUR became Postmaster, Mr. TAYLOR was made Assistant Postmaster, and remained in that position under a portion of Mr. CODDINGTON's administration, and then left to make a venture in the broker's business with W. S. DUNHAM. Being unsuccessful, he was induced by Mr. CODDINGTON to resume his old place as Assistant Postmaster, where he remained under the successive administrations of Postmasters GRAHAM, MORRIS, BRADY, FOWLER and DIX. The last named he succeeded as Postmaster, but being no politician, his administration lasted only one year, and his successor, ABRAM WAKEMAN, prevailed upon him to remain in the office as his deputy. Prior to the close of WAKEMAN's administration he resigned, and again went into business with his sons in Wall-street. Again unsuccessful in business life, when Gen. JONES was appointed Postmaster, Mr. TAYLOR was again called to his old desk, and his appointment received the indorsement of the entire business community. He continued to fill this position until the time of his death, to the satisfaction of all who had business at his desk. No officer of the Department will be so sadly missed. His genial smile and pleasant word under the most trying circumstances ever sent the numerous callers away with an assurance that their case would receive his punctual attention.

At a meeting of the officers of the Post-office, held in the Postmaster's Room, with the Postmaster in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our friend and official associate, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, has been suddenly and unexpectedly removed by the hand of death, and as we desire to give some proper expression to the feelings with which that sad event has inspired us, in common with all who enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship, therefore,

Resolved, That by his death we are called on to mourn the loss of one whose conduct in his official capacity served as an example to us all of what an upright and faithful public officer should be, and whose private virtues, though, perhaps, not so widely known, were not less conspicuous to those who had the opportunity of observing them.

Resolved, That while we shrink from intruding upon the sacredness of the grief which must now overwhelm those whom this sudden blow has placed beyond the reach of earthly consolation, we cannot refrain from expressing to the surviving members of his family our profoundest sympathy in their affliction, and the assurance that the memory of their lost husband and father shall be forever cherished by us.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body the funeral of our deceased friend.

Signed, J. GAYLER, B. T. MORGAN, W. R. GILLETTE, Committee.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from Dr. HUTTON's Church, Washington-square.

Alice Cary.

Miss ALICE CARY, whose name, ever associated with that of her younger sister, PHŒBE, will seem to thousands who never saw her living face like that of a household friend, passed away on Sunday morning at the age of fifty. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of New-England, but her grandfather received a grant of land in Hamilton County, Ohio, for services as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and settled thereon. Here ROBERT CARY, the father of ALICE and PHŒBE, was born, and here he reared his own little family, with that degree of culture and refinement which his circumstances permitted. The daughters were distinguished from their earliest years by delicate sensibilities and an active intelligence which made them natural poets as soon as their mental powers had matured. For many years their modest verses made their casual appearance in the unremunerative poet's corner of religious journals or country newspapers. They soon attracted attention by a sort of domestic sweetness mingled with calm thought and high aspirations, and were widely copied in the periodicals of the day. In 1850 their stray effusions were collected in a small volume, which was published at Philadelphia, and joyfully received by the hundreds who had come to watch for the songs of these unknown sisters, and were glad of the opportunity of placing them among their choicest books. In the same year the family at "Clovernook," their father's homestead, was broken up, and ALICE and PHŒBE came East and took up their abode in New-York. Since that time Miss CARY had devoted herself to literature, contributing more or less to nearly all the important periodicals of this and other Eastern cities. A series of graceful and popular sketches in prose was published in 1851, under the title of *Clovernook Papers*. These possessed a charming freshness and originality which made them popular at once, and they passed through several editions, both in this country and in England. A second series appeared in 1853 and in 1854 the *Clovernook Children*, a book addressed especially to young readers, was published in Boston. Miss CARY's first novel, entitled *Hagar, a Story of Today*, made its appearance in 1852, and was followed at intervals by *Married, not Mated*, *The Bishop's Son* and *The Born Thrall*, the last having recently appeared as a serial in the *Revolution*. In 1853, Miss ALICE CARY published a volume of poems called *Lyra and Other Poems*, and a more complete edition of her works in verse appeared in 1855, including the narrative poem of the *Maiden of Hascala*, then first published. *Hymns and Lyrics* appeared in 1866, and *Snow-berries, a Book for Young Folks*, in 1867. For many years Miss CARY had been an invalid, and for upward of two years her suffering was at times intense. She kept up her literary work at intervals all the time, however, and still received her more intimate friends in her chamber of sickness. Finally she sank exhausted beneath her weight of suffering, and for the past forty-eight hours of her life was wholly unconscious. Her death brings bitter grief to very many friends, and a sad regret to all lovers of the pure and graceful in literature. The funeral occurs today at the Church of the Strangers, Roslyn-place, Greene-street.

ALBANY.

Tammany and the Broadway Widening "Job"—A New Move—A Strong Petition for the Repeal of the Erie Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—After two weeks of mental labor and intense agony the Tammany Ring have at last hit upon a device for extricating themselves from the dilemma in which the death of Auditor WATSON placed them touching the Broadway widening "job." It was found that the bill originally introduced by Senator TWEED to repeal the act of 1869, authorizing the widening, would encounter legal and constitutional obstacles, owing to the vested right already acquired by third parties, under the awards made by the Commissioners, and confirmed by the Court. In fact, it was understood that the Governor would not sign such a repealing act, and that it would be null and void, if he did. PETER B. SWEENY made several journeys to Albany to see the Governor, and the Governor made several journeys to New-York to see SWEENY. The "Ring" lawyers and the "Ring" Judges were consulted as to what should be done, and it is presumed that the eminent legal talent of the FIELD family was not overlooked. The result of the combined ingenuity of the whole pack was given to the Senate this evening by Boss TWEED, who reported from the Committee on Municipal Affairs a scheme which it is thought will obviate the exposure which Mr. WATSON's death threatened to make, and, at the same time, pave the way for a new job which shall be more gigantic and grand than the first. Mr. TWEED's bill, which was reported as an amendment to the Repeal bill that had already passed the Assembly, provides that the Mayor of the City shall be authorized, within sixty days, to take an appeal on behalf of the City, which is assessed a million and a half for the job, from the order of the Special Term Judge confirming the awards of the Commissioners to the General Term of the Supreme Court. In case the General Term shall vacate the order of the Special Term Judge, which it will, of course, do, then there shall be a rehearing before said Special Term Judge, and at such rehearing the Judge is authorized, if he thinks it proper, which, of course, he will, to appoint a new Commission for widening and extending Broadway, with the proviso that the majority of the new Commissioners shall be men who were not on the old Commission. The new Commissioners are to be allowed six months to re-assess the property, and make their awards for damages. The Mayor's appeal is entitled to a preference over all other cases on the general term calendar. The plan is simply to reopen a case in the Courts by an *ex post facto* law, in order to avoid nullifying vested rights by a repeal of the original bill. In making his report TWEED said, in explanation of his change of programme, that it was found that, if his Repeal bill passed, the City would be saddled with the payment of the awards made by the Commissioners. The bill, as reported, was ordered printed and placed on file.

APPEAL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE ERIE BILL.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced in the Assembly, this evening, a petition representing $13,000,000 of stock in the Erie Railroad, asking for the repeal of the Erie Directors' act of 1869. Mr. GOODRICH is promised a hearing on his Repeal bill before the Railroad Committee next Wednesday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 13.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. PARKER—Amending the act extending the powers of Boards of Supervisors making provision for town electors to vote appropriations of money.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the East Side Narrow Gauge Railway Company, New-York, incorporating 100 years; capital ten millions; the road to run from the north-east corner of Centre and Canal streets, or from the east side of Centre-street, between Canal and Hester streets, thence easterly between Canal and Hester streets, crossing Baxter, Mulberry and other streets to the Harlem River; thence across that river and through the County of Westchester by such route as may be most practicable, to Yonkers.

By Mr. HARPENDING—Incorporating the National Book Exchange, capital $500,000, with power to increase it to $5,000,000.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING JOB.

Mr. TWEED reported a bill to repeal the act providing for the widening of Broadway, New-York, with an amendment which provides for returning the matter to the Court for the appointment of new commissioners.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge their cemetery; authorizing the construction of a street railroad in the City of Auburn to Owasco Lake; providing pay for the crier of the Court of Appeals.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, as noted:

Amending the act to protect persons traveling on the Fourth-avenue, New-York; ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the National Eclectic Medical Association; ordered to a third reading. Amending the act in reference to the Cannon-street Baptist Church, of Brooklyn; ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS' BILL.

Mr. GOODRICH presented the petition of thirty-three American, English, and Canadian stockholders of the Erie Railway, representing $13,500,335, asking the passage of a bill to repeal the act commonly known as "Erie Directors, Classification Act."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WEED—To establish the southerly bounds of the State property of Clinton Prison; also, to regulate the admission of passengers into cars and depots.

By G. D. LORD—Incorporating St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society at Rochester.

By Mr. IRVING—Amending the Pneumatic Tube Company's charter by granting the privilege to construct an under-ground railroad in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FIELDS—A bill for the relief of the Society of St. Paul, New-York.

By Mr. POUND—Incorporating the Lockport Savings Bank.

By Mr. ALVORD—Authorizing the City of Syracuse to raise money to purchase a steam fire-engine for the First Ward.

By Mr. OAKLEY—To abolish tolls on certain roads and bridges in Queens County, and provide compensation therefor.

DRAFTS, SUBSTITUTES AND COMMUTATION.

The Adjutant-General, in response to a resolution of the House asking information as to the numbers of men drafted and who furnished substitutes, reported that during 1863 and 1864 there were drafted and held to service 3,200 drafted, and furnished substitutes, 13,372; drafted and commuted, 18,205; furnished substitutes prior to draft, 14,899; and furnished representative recruits, 66.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, as noted:

Exempting the County of Westchester from the General Drainage act; ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Companies, and bringing it under the provisions of the General Railroad law; ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the Troy Masonic Hall Association; ordered to a third reading. Fixing the days to be observed as Holidays in meeting commercial obligations; ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Nineteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Grant Club met last evening, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street. The meeting was well attended, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the proposed friendly settlement of the *Alabama* claims is a worthy illustration of the patriotic policy of our Republican President, based on his historic counsel, "Let us have peace."

Resolved, That we fully accept the measures of President GRANT's Administration as features of a true American policy, which will ultimately make our whole continent the land of every freeman and the home of every worthy exile.

Resolved, That we appreciate and sustain the loyal efforts of Collector THOMAS MURPHY to purify the Republican Party of New-York City from the corruption of Democratic influences, and to rebuild our local organization on a basis of strength and honesty, which will deserve and secure the confidence of all good men.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received the *Cornhill*, *Cassell's* and *Tinsley's Magazines*, *Le Beau Monde* and *Le Monde Elegant*, for February. He has also *Mademoiselle Mathilde* by HENRY KINGSLEY. This is an attractive and interesting story first published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. *Color in Dress*, a guide to the harmonious use of color and good taste in dress, is also to be found on his counters

GENTLEMEN who can influence a first-class Life Insurance business are requested to call upon PLINY F. SMITH, No. 26 Nassau-street.—*Advertisement.*

$18,500 SUBSCRIBED.—$21,500 still wanted to complete the "building fund" of the Midnight Mission. Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-street.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
A zest with fish, soup, joints, game, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Special Agents,
Union-square, and No. 30 South William-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

James Everdell, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—LAMBERT.—At South Hartford, N. Y., Feb. 1, by Rev. A. Bordman Lambert, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. Long, Rev. GEORGE W. MARTIN, of Schagticoke, N. Y., and SARAH G. LAMBERT, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BAGIOLI.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, ANTONIO BAGIOLI, aged 76 years. On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867, TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of their souls at St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, 15th inst.

BROOKS.—At Mount Sterling, Ill., Feb. 4, DAVID BROOKS, son of Elias F. and Katharine B. Crane, and grandson of the late Frederic D. Priest, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

BELDEN.—At New-York, Feb. 12, SAMUEL A. BELDEN, aged 65 years.

His remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

CHAPMAN.—At her residence, Killua Castle, Westmeath, Ireland, Jan. 21, MARGARET, Dowager Lady CHAPMAN, in the 83d year of her age.

CLARK.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Friday, Feb. 10, GEORGE C. CLARK, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 365 Degraw-st., (South Brooklyn.)

DURYEE.—On Monday, 13th inst., JULIA B., wife of the late Sackett L. Duryee, and daughter of R. Wetmore Dean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 249 West 51st-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HART.—On Saturday morning, 11th inst., Mr. LUCIUS HART, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

LOUNSBERY.—At his residence, Bedford, on Friday, 10th inst., JAMES LOUNSBERY, in his 78th year.

Funeral service will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from 20th-st.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, EMILY H., wife of Joseph S. Lockwood, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her uncle Alfred Bedford, No. 251 Lafayette-avenue, corner Hamilton-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

MUNN.—At Newark, N. J., on the 12th ult., CLARA LOUIS, only child of Carrie E. and the late Edward P. Munn, aged 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at Mr. James M. Batten's residence, No. 26 Beach-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MILLS.—On Sunday, Feb. 12, ELIZA, wife of Thos. Mills.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 113 East 70th-st., on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

PUTNAM.—In Middleborough, Mass., Feb. 10, Mrs. JULIA A., widow of the late Rev. Israel W. Putnam, D. D., and daughter of the late Samuel Osgood, of New-York City, aged 82 years.

SHAPTER.—On Sunday morning, 12th inst., JOHN S. SHAPTER, in his 56th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. [illegible] West 57th-st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

SCHROEDER.—In New-York, Feb. 13, HENRIETTA MARIA SCHROEDER, relict of the late Henry Schroeder, of Newport, R. I.

SUTTON.—At Rye on Seventh day, (Feb. 11,) SILAS SUTTON, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Third day, (14th inst.,) at 12 o'clock, from Friends Meeting House. Purchase carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st. station.

TAPPEN.—On the 12th inst. Mrs. HANNAH TAPPEN, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son, Thomas B. Tappen, No. 348 East 120th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, at his residence on Sunday evening, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at Dr. Hutton's Church in Washington-square.

WARD.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 12, SYLVANUS S. WARD, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his son, John S. Ward, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, Feb. 14.

ZABRISKIE.—At Bergen Point, Feb. 11, of erysipelas, MICHEL A. ZABRISKIE, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Resolutions passed by the students of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, on the death of their class-mate, Mrs. MARTHA HAINES BUTT BENNETT.

At a special meeting of the students, held at the College Feb. 11, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death has suddenly entered our class and removed from among us our fellow-student, Mrs. Martha H. B. Bennett; therefore

Resolved, That we gratefully cherish the memory of her warm, impulsive, generous nature, and her ready sympathy with suffering of every kind.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the untimely death of one to whom life was bright and full of joy, and to whom the future seemed a kind and generous friend, waiting to bestow upon her still richer gifts.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband, and to the mother so suddenly made childless, and the sincere hope that God will comfort them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the class, and that the Secretary transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

N. MONELLE, Secretary.

☞ Norfolk papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30; White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 60; Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50; Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, $10 50.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—COLORED Chamber Sets, 10 pieces, $4 50; Mantel Vases, Bisque Figures, Card-receivers, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.—SILVER-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, triple plate, $29 50; Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut Bottles, $5 50; Silver-plated Table-spoons, $6 the dozen; Ivory-handled Dinner-knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HAVING FURniture or other property stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and No. 151 West 32d-st., over one year, will be sold March 1, 1871, to pay storage and other charges.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY,
Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON'S PAPER.
THE GOLDEN AGE,
A new Weekly Journal, edited by
THEODORE TILTON,
devoted to the free discussion of all living questions
in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art
and Moral Reform.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN NEW-YORK.

Price, Three Dollars a year, cash in advance.

Mr. TILTON, having retired from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will hereafter devote his whole Editorial labors to THE GOLDEN AGE.

Persons wishing to subscribe will please send their names, with the money, immediately, to
THEODORE TILTON,
Post-office Box No. 2,848, New-York City.
Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE KIDNEY; ITS STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND DISEASES.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Bright's disease; what is it? First specimens shown in New-York Hospital in 1830. 25 cents. J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

THE PAPAL CHURCH.

What Protestants Should or Should Not Endure from It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have carefully read the leader in the TIMES, Feb. 2, headed "How Long will Protestants Endure?" and, in today's TIMES, the letter of D. R. L., who, in its today's leader, you inform your readers is a "Roman Catholic lawyer," whatever the epithet Roman Catholic, applied to lawyer, may mean, if not a piece of shy waggishness on your part. Now, before parting from your Roman Catholic lawyer, permit me to say, with all due deference to your better judgment, that your characterizing this letter as "fair and good tempered," if not another bit of waggishness, might better have been changed into disingenuous and bitter, for it is written in all that special pleading praseology, to explain away dogmas, like those of the efficacy of prayers to the Virgin Mary and Papal infallibility, which the real Roman Catholic knows are too gross for ordinary Protestant credulity to swallow, while its assumptions of the Papal Church being the only gateway to the road to heaven is but one of the modes in which Papal arrogance and intolerance are habitually shown.

But it is neither with the dogmas of the Papal Church, nor with the religious views of the Roman Catholics, that the great Protestant community, which happily still wields the destinies of this nation, has to deal. These are but side issues, which the wily Romish hierarchy in this country have adroitly fostered—a tub thrown to the whale, for popular Protestant pulpit orators to exhaust their breath upon. Little do these men care what Protestants think of their dogmas; and as little, could the truth be arrived at, as to where these dogmas may lead those who put their faith in them, provided they submit, body and soul, to their charge. These are the very least of the considerations by which the Papal Church is moved, unless history be a lie, and it would be worse than silly for the Protestants of this country to waste a breath upon them, in any manner.

The grand truths that they should ever keep before them are, that here is the most astutely organized and powerful body of men in all Christendom; acknowledging no allegiance whatever to the land of their sojourn or birth, but only to the head of the Papal Church; receiving from and accounting for to this head alone the powers with which they are clothed; wielding these powers with the single purpose to aggrandize this head; obeying the laws of the land in which they live only in so far as they are not repudiated or denounced by this head, and recognizing in the astounding Syllabus of 1864, put forth by this head, the only relations by which they are to hold themselves connected with the recognized government under which they may be living. That this whole organization is, in fact, a huge, well-constructed machine, ostensibly for the purposes of religion, but mainly, if not solely, so far as the Papacy is concerned, for concentrating all power, temporal and spiritual, in the hands of a crowned despot termed the Pope. This is what the eyes of the Protestant population of this country should ever rest upon. This is what their Press and their pulpits should ever sound in their ears with trumpet tones. Never letting them forget for an instant, the momentous fact, that they have here living in their midst, a class of persons holding themselves responsable alone to a foreign Power; having solemnly sworn allegiance to him, and pledged at any moment to carry out any order of his without a question as to its legality in the eyes of any other tribunal. That this class possess unlimited political and religious influence over another very numerous one, of persons who, by their votes, wield no small political power, are noted for their ignorance and intolerant bigotry, and who are made to believe by these, their spiritual directors, that the uprooting of what is stigmatized by them as heresy, by any means which the Papacy may think fit to decree, is a meritorious act in the sight of God and a certain passport to salvation, to all who may engage in it.

It is not the religious dogmas of the Papal Church that the Protestant population of this country need trouble themselves about, but the political ends, of which religion is only the cloak, that this Church has ever sought to accomplish, wherever it has gained a footing. It is this attempt to wield the political power, through the hold that the Papal priesthood have upon the superstitions of the ignorant classes, that gives grave grounds of apprehension to every enlightened advocate of civil and religious liberty, when he sees this vast continent girdled, from Maine to California, with Papal churches and Papal schools for the education of the young, the sound of whose bells might almost answer each other throughout the chain, from East to West.

Into what town, or prosperous village, can you enter that the Papal Church is not among the most prominent, if not the most conspicuous, edifice devoted to religious worship in it. A year or two since, the writer being in the prosperous little manufacturing town of Lewiston, in Maine, was much struck by a new stone church, with a cross on its spire, of far better ecclesiastical style than any like building in the place, and wishing to know to what denomination of Christians it belonged, inquired of a little girl passing by whose it was. The child replied, "I don't know, Sir, but I believe it is the Paddy's church." And so it was. The Irish, it appeared, on further inquiry, was gradually rooting out the Yankee girl from the factory throughout Puritan New-England. When we reflect what the common school has done for New-England is there not cause for apprehension when we see even her becoming permeated with a class entirely under the control of a body of foreign priests, educated in the principles of the Papal Church, and bitterly hostile to every means of educating the masses but what it prescribes and controls? Think of it.

These are the points of grave concern to the Protestant community of this country. It matters very little to them whether the members of the Papal Church believe that some old man at Rome, the creation and creature of that most corrupt, unscrupulous, and benighted body, the *Curia Romana*, has become infallible, through an election by another body noted for its finesse and intrigue. It is but little matter to them that this *soi disant* infallible old man should pronounce upon the immaculate conception of a woman, of whom little or nothing is known previous to her selection for the greatest honor conferred by Divine power on any of her sex, and should decree this as an article of faith necessary to salvation. It is nothing to Protestants that members of the Papal Church should subject the ears of their innocent young daughters, and of their wives, to the suggestive scrutinizing of the confessional, where, for aught they can ever know, poison, more potent and more deadly, may be infused into their pure minds than Eve received through the whisperings of the old serpent in Eden. Such things are no affairs of theirs. Claiming to be keepers of their own consciences they must, in sheer consistency, award the same right to others.

Such are not the things that should trouble Protestants. It is the all-embracing political mesh work that underlies all these things, woven by crafty hands, that would entrap and strangle civil and religious freedom, make conscience but the slavish tool of some designing priest, and crush all freedom of thought or its utterances, by a system of education perverted to mere priestly ends, that should bid them consider. It is against these that the Press and pulpit of the Protestant world should unceasingly warn the people of this country.

The TIMES, in this, has struck the right chord in the breasts of thousands of thoughtful Protestants. Let it continue to harp upon this one string, and keep ever alive the responding vibrations. Its Fisks and Tweeds, with their backers, the Barnards and Fields, supposing even more than is alleged against them to be true, are mere vulgar schemers, whose operations are limited to fleecing a few hundred dupes of stockholders of their property, or in squandering the means wrung from a few thousand of helpless tax-payers, to this all-embracing hierarchy. A return to a more healthy moral tone in the body, social and politic, or a few more years at least, must right all this. Not so with the efforts of the Papal hierarchy everywhere. Theirs is a tenacity of purpose which never relaxes. Theirs is an iron grasp which has seldom been loosened, except by such convulsive throes as have shaken entire nations. If they ever apparently recede, it is, as the French say, *pour mieux sauter.* When powerless to carry out their plans, none better can affect humility. When crying out for liberty of conscience none can argue more strongly for toleration. But let them feel secure in the ascendant, none can be more arrogantly despotic, nor more mercilessly intolerant.

Can your correspondent, whose initials, "D. R. L.," perhaps, stand for Doctor of Romish Law, deny these things? Can he point to any time or place, where the Papal Church has ever gained a foot-hold, that some or all of these phases have not been witnessed? It is not the members of this Church, or their religious views, that Protestantism should strike at. This would be a violence done to humanity itself. It is the system that is its chief corner-stone—the intrusion of the mere tools of a foreign potentate to direct and intermeddle with the political and public institutions of this country—that Protestantism should assail with ceaseless, stunning blows.

SCRUTATOR.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1871.

THE HERTZEL CONTESTED WILL.

The Surrogate's Decision—The Instrument not Admitted to Probate—History of the Case—The Evidence Adduced on the Trial—Other Interesting Facts.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, has just rendered his opinion in the matter of the contested will of WM. HERTZEL, deceased, in which he decides that the instrument offered is not entitled to probate. The case is one of importance, owing to the questions arising during its progress, and throughout the Summer and Fall of last year it occupied the attention of the Court for some forty days, being adjourned from time to time. The final arguments were made in December last, by Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON, on behalf of the contestant, and A. R. DYETT, Esq., for the proponents of the will, respectively, but since this time, the decision has been delayed, as both time and labor were required on the part of the Surrogate, to review the great volume of evidence produced during the trial. The following is a brief history of the case:

WILLIAM HERTZEL, a resident of this City, died in the latter part of the year 1869. On the 11th day of February, 1869, he executed a will, by the terms of which his entire estate was bequeathed to his brothers and sisters, with the exception of $25,000, the interest of which was to be paid to his widow during her life-time, upon the condition that she should surrender her dower right in the real estate of the deceased. Mrs. HERTZEL contested the will, on the ground that at the date of its execution, the testator was mentally incapable of disposing of his property. From the testimony adduced it appeared that the relations existing between the deceased and his wife were of an affectionate character, and that during the latter part of Mr. HERTZEL'S life, while suffering from illness, he received due care and attention from her.

It also appeared that as early as October, 1868, the deceased began to show symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and that on the 18th of January, 1869, he received a severe mental shock. From this date until Feb. 11—the day the will was executed—although his physical condition improved, the mental qualities were still clouded. On the 11th of February the deceased, accompanied by his wife, took his departure for the South for the benefit of his health. Just prior to his departure, while on his way to the steamer, at the office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Mr. HERTZEL signed the will in question. The circumstances attending the execution, as shown, are somewhat peculiar: first, the paper was not read by the deceased; second, it had been prepared by a brother-in-law of the testator, who was indirectly to receive benefits from it, but, as was alleged, drawn from instructions received; third, the time selected for its execution was inopportune.

The evidence produced on the trial was of course *pro* and *con* as to the insanity of Mr. HERTZEL, and mainly on the part of the contestant as to specific acts denoting an unsound mind. In addition, medical testimony was also introduced, and the subject of mental diseases dwelt upon at length. Among the witnesses brought forward on this branch were Dr. JOHN J. CRANE, Dr. BELCHER, the family physician of the deceased, and Dr. D. TILDEN BROWN, physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, all of whom testified as to the insanity of the testator prior to, at the time of, and after the execution of the will in dispute. From the circumstances as shown Judge HUTCHINGS has decided to reject the instrument, and, in his opinion, says:

"From a careful review of all the testimony adduced in relation to the mental and physical condition of WM. HERTZEL, deceased, from October, 1868, until the date of the document here propounded, in my opinion it must be held

First—From October, 1868, until Jan. 18, 1869, he was suffering from the incipient symptoms of 'general paralysis of the insane.'

Secondly—From Jan. 18, until Feb. 11, and afterward, the disease had manifested itself to such an extent as to render him insane, and

Thirdly—At the time of the execution of this document he was not possessed of sufficient mind and memory to know the force and bearing of the instrument he then signed, and that the same is not his last will and testament."

The opinion of the Surrogate is an able one, and it is to be regretted that the want of space forbids its publication at length, and the medical testimony particularly is carefully reviewed and a number of eminent authorities cited to sustain the position taken. In disposing of this matter a conscientious regard for the interest of all parties is evinced, while the opinion as rendered, is founded not alone upon the evidence, but also upon well-known principles of law, especially upon that branch of law now recognized in the profession as medical jurisprudence. Official notice of the decision as above stated, was yesterday given to the respective counsel engaged in the case.

Lord Bacon—Lecture by Prof. Lord at Association Hall.

Prof. JOHN LORD lectured yesterday morning at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, before a very large audience, on Lord BACON. Rapidly sketching the leading incidents connected with the subject of his discourse, he entered into a comparison of the philosophy of which Lord BACON was the originator, with that of the ancients, remarking that while the result of the labors of the latter was the diffusion of mere thoughts, which, however grand and ennobling, served but little to the advancement of mankind, the other was the beginning of an era of mighty efforts, great scientific inventions, the spread of knowledge and Christianity, and commercial enterprise, which had done more for the progress of the human race than aught that preceded it. BACON'S philosophy was the mitigation of human suffering, the prolongation of life, the application of scientific discoveries to the useful arts. He did not, as did his predecessors, aim at impossible discoveries, but at the direction of the mind to practical studies, to stimulate it to a consideration of the attainable, and to his efforts were to be traced the primary cause of the successes that attended the Franklins and Stevensons. His was the philosophy of the triumph of mind over matter, the glory of the intellect, the revolutions of nature, the majesty of man, that carried Christianity and civilization to all parts of the earth. It was the philosophy of philanthropy, liberty and law—the great incentives to peace, order and general tranquillity and human happiness. He taught the savage enlightenment, the civilized additional Christian strength; he spread commerce; the dominion of man over the brute creation brought all children of the earth to intimate communication, and achieved more by his individual action toward the welfare of the world than the whole school of ancient philosophers. Referring to MACAULAY'S bitter denunciation of BACON'S "meanness" for his desertion of his patron and benefactor ESSEX, he denied that there was anything in his conduct in reference to the trial and execution of the latter which justified the severity of the criticism. BACON had ever evinced a friendship for the unfortunate ESSEX, but he was not required to sacrifice himself in defense of a man who was a traitor to his country, whose every institution he would have destroyed. He did not love ESSEX less, but he loved England more. Dr. LORD asserted that, though BACON was no humanitarian, his life did not discredit his mind, and he left an indelible and unpriceable impression on Christianity and the history of the world.

Should the Methodists Maintain Official Organs?

Is the Methodist policy of maintaining an official Press a wise one? This was the topic brought under discussion, yesterday, by the Methodist preachers. Rev. THOMAS LODGE opened the discussion. He argued that the parsimony of the publishers of the official Press was unwise, and the amount of work demanded of one or two editors too great to insure good papers. But the wisdom of maintaining an official Press at all was conceded, though the wisdom of maintaining such papers exclusively was doubted.

Rev. L. S. WEED wanted the question amended by the insertion of the prefix un before the word official, as he believed that would express the thought of the meeting better than the question as it now is.

Dr. CURRY opposed any such amendment. He explained the scope of the question, and said that it was expressly framed with a view to avoid any personal contention that might arise from putting the question as the amendment proposed.

Dr. CROOKS was appointed to lead the discussion on this subject next week. He accepted on condition that the question should be understood or modified according to the sense of the meeting.

Dr. DEVINNE told the meeting a few things about the Methodist Press sixty years ago, which created some merriment. Rev. Mr. DODGE, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. RUST were introduced, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Surrogate's Court—Items of Interest—The Taylor Case—Another Important Will to be Contested—The Steinway Estate.

The proceedings in the matter of the contested will of WM. BEARD, deceased, were continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and the proponents of the will opened their case. Considerable testimony was taken, some two hours being occupied, but nothing of special note was elicited. The case was adjourned until Thursday next.

Today, the Taylor will case will be argued, Court opening at 11 A. M. On the part of Mrs. HOWLAND, the contestant, H. L. CLINTON, Esq., will review the testimony, while Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON will present the case on behalf of the proponents of the will. The proceedings will be of interest, and will occupy a greater part of two days, one counsel speaking today, and the other to-morrow.

Notice of contest has recently been filed in the Surrogate's office, in the matter of the will of BRYAN MCCAHILL, deceased, who died in this City in January last. The estate in question is reputed to amount to about $800,000. The grounds of the contest are not as yet known, as the formal allegations have not yet been presented.

The last will and testament of HENRY STEINWAY, late of this City, was on Friday last presented for probate. The deceased is said to have left an estate valued at $500,000.

THOMAS REPRIEVED.

Gov. Hoffman Decides to Reprieve Thomas, the Negro Murderer—How the Prisoner Received the News—His Case to be Argued before the Supreme Court.

Ever since JOHN THOMAS, the colored man, who murdered WALTER JOHNSON, also colored, on Sept. 30, was condemned to the gallows in expiation of his crime, the prisoner has conducted himself in a quiet and orderly manner, evidently satisfied in his own mind that no pardon or commutation of sentence would be granted.

Yesterday afternoon, therefore, THOMAS was agreeably surprised by a visit from his counsel, Mr. JOHN A. GOODLET, who informed him that Gov. HOFFMAN had consented to grant a reprieve for three weeks, in order that certain points of law might be argued before the Supreme Court. THOMAS betrayed no great emotion, though he expressed himself as thankful to his counsel for the untiring devotion he had manifested, and also to the Governor for permitting him another hearing. The counsel was accompanied by Mr. GEORGE ROCKSTER, of No. 673 Second-avenue, and formerly Haytian Minister to the United States, who happened to be the person who had brought up THOMAS in his boyhood. Mr. ROCKSTER was much affected in meeting his old servant, and conversed with him in the French language for some time, calling up reminiscences of the past with apparent pleasure to both.

Mr. ROCKSTER, in conversation, subsequently informed our reporter that THOMAS' mother had given her son to him when he was only two years of age, and he had raised JOHN as a domestic until he was twelve years old, when the boy expressed a desire to be a seaman, and was accordingly permitted to ship on board a vessel, he promising to come back. From that day until yesterday Mr. ROCKSTER had neither seen or heard of THOMAS, and only learned the fact that his old servant and the prisoner were one and the same person a few days ago. He expressed a belief that THOMAS had not deliberately committed the murder, though he had very little ground for the belief except what the condemned man told him.

It appears that since Judge SUTHERLAND denied the writ of error a few days ago, Mr. GOODLET has earnestly sought to secure the sympathetic action of the Governor, in order that his client might receive a commutation of sentence. Gov. HOFFMAN at first declined to interfere in the case at all, but being in town, he sent for Mr. GOODLET yesterday afternoon, who found the Executive in Judge INGRAHAM'S chambers, consulting with District-Attorney GARVIN and the Judge in relation to THOMAS' case. After some conversation it was decided to grant a reprieve in order that counsel could be heard on certain points of law before the full Bench of Supreme Court Judges. The argument will take place on the 23d inst., pending which the prisoner will remain in suspense.

Since Friday last THOMAS has been in the custody of two Deputy Sheriffs, as customary in such cases. Yesterday Deputies THOMAS CUMMINS and PETER BOWE were in charge, and were relieved at sunset. The Sheriff will probably receive official notification of the reprieve from Albany, today, when the prisoner will be handed into the custody of Warden STACOM. THOMAS yesterday requested permission to remain in his condemned cell, as he could enjoy the prayers and consolations of the priests and Sisters of Mercy. He had with him yesterday his daughter BROMELLIA, aged thirteen years, who did not seem to realize the position of her father. The prisoner was also enjoying the society of the Master of his Masonic lodge, who appeared to be a very intelligent colored man.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

It is seldom that any sales are made at the Exchange on Mondays, and yesterday (Feb. 13) was no exception to the rule, as no business was transacted. Quite a number of persons were in attendance at the Exchange during the day, and real estate matters were generally discussed. A meeting was held yesterday at the office of O. A. BILLS, in Pine-street, composed of property-holders and residents of Yonkers, in Westchester County, who transact business in New York. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the bill now before the Legislature, proposing to annex Yonkers to the Metropolis. Quite a number of persons interested in the project were present, and the majority seemed to favor the scheme. Nothing of special interest occurred yesterday in relation to real estate, and the market may be termed quiet.

Today, at the Exchange will, in all probability, be one of some activity, as several sales are announced to take place, among others the following: MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, will dispose of the property, with the improvements thereon, located on the northeast corner of Hudson and Reade streets, being 36 feet 10 inches on Hudson-street, 19 feet on Reade-street, 53 feet in depth and 25 feet on rear. JOHNSON & MILLER announce the positive sale of some desirable Brooklyn property, made to close the estate of SAMUEL W. SLOCUM, deceased. The property offered comprises two three-story and attic brick houses, known as Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-street, near Willoughby-avenue. In addition to the above, one or two legal sales of New-York City property will probably also be effected.

At private sale additional desirable property is being constantly brought to the notice of the public through our business columns. In City property a list worthy of perusal is today presented by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street. A portion of this list, it will be observed, embraces an executor's sale of valuable business property, which, as the assets of an estate, could probably be obtained on reasonable terms. A large line of eligibly located City property is also offered by W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 Fourth-avenue, near Twelfth-street; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, and numerous others. In reference to suburban property, attention is called to that belonging to the Richmond Hill Estate, particulars in regard to which can be obtained of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway. Also, to the property located in New-Jersey, as offered by A. D. HOPE, General Agent of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty-street, in this City. As the season advances, this class of real estate, as announced for sale through our advertising columns, will increase daily in interest and importance.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for a society, club, dispensary or other business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side and 110 feet on the other, containing one four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—IN 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a beautiful house, of medium size, and in complete order throughout; location convenient as regards car-routes, and very desirable in all other respects. Price $21,500, including fixtures. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES ON LEROY-st., Waverley-place, Livingston-place, Nos. 17, 19, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 62; nine on Lexington-av.; also, in Brooklyn, Elizabeth and Newark. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick house, in West 40th-st.; all modern improvements; in perfect order; price $14,000. Apply to R. L. SEARCH, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs.; South Brooklyn property taken in part payment. Address Box No. 3,548 Post-office, New-York, or to WINANS & CO., No. 91 Cedar-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

$52,500 FOR A LARGE HOUSE in Madison-av., near 38th-st., 25 feet front, about 85 feet deep, in perfect order.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN 51st-st., near 5th-av., four story brown-stone. 21 feet 6 inches front, for sale low.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. For full particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
Owners of dwellings desiring to avail themselves of our superior facilities for placing the same before the public, should send in their lists without delay. All property left with us is advertised in our *Real Estate Gazette*, without charge. Corrected lists issued weekly.
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers
in Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages,
No. 82 Cedar st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, NO. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, six-story marble building, 25 by 100, lot in fee.
ALSO, BY SAME ESTATE,
The four-story modern brown-stone desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant-square, lot in fee.
ALSO, BY SAME ESTATE,
No. 50 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot, leasehold.
ALSO,
A revised printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, mailed free.
ALSO,
$125,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on City real estate. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. House, 25 by 65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout; containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. Lot, 25 by 98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4TH-AV.:
East 18th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brown stone......$14,000
East 13th-st., near 3d-av., four story, brown stone...... 16,000
East 12th-st, near 4th-av., four story, brick...... 27,500
East 28th-st., near 4th-av., three story, brick...... 26,500

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

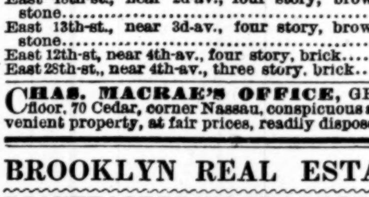
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR sale or to lease on favorable terms, splendidly located near Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn; contains twelve lots; part now used as a foundry, but is suitable for almost any purpose; can be divided, if required; substantial brick buildings, &c. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL,

LONG ISLAND,



Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and McAdamized sidewalks thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $43. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 110 Broadway (basement.)

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIX LOTS, 25x100 each, suitable for manufacturing purposes or immediate improvement; convenient to street or steam cars; location, West Hoboken. Address Box No. 3,560 New-York Post-office.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located.
GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance
and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73,
78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO ICE COMPANIES AND OTHERS. To let or lease one of the best water-fronts in the City, with or without adjoining lots; central location, and unusually desirable. Address Box No. 744 Post-office.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES for a term of years, premises No. 34 Bond-st. Apply to D. BERRIEN, No. 228 Pearl-st.; 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 164 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., near brick church and junction stations, house, 34 feet wide, with hot and cold water, &c., one-half acre of land. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
Advertised in our *Real Estate Gazette* without charge. The attention of owners is called to our superior facilities for renting and leasing property. Corrected lists issued weekly. Applications now on file for houses in various parts of the City and country. Apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
Loans and Mortgages,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FLOORS IN THE NEW BROWN-stone building No. 422 West 19th-st.; have eight rooms handsomely painted, viz.: Kitchen, sitting-room, parlor, four bedrooms and bath-room, with separate water-closet, gas-meter, stationary tubs, range, boiler, &c., with Croton and gas-fixtures, hot and cold water complete; dumb-waiter running from cellar to top floor; also, large yard; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY—The *Real Estate Circular* mailed upon receipt of stamp. Unfurnished house No. 315 East 62d-st. to let, $850.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR RENTING in every part of the City. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL MINES—PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 84 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.

The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular 1,384 feet front by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 125 acres, more or less.

Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at 14 cents per ton.

It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons on the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity.

A right to repurchase for coal purposes the surface of blocks Nos. 8 and 9, as shown by the map of the Town plot—say 400 by 1,264 feet, (including half the width of the street,) for $5,000, will be included in the sale. These two blocks contain eighty-eight lots, worth, at the selling price of those adjoining $600 to $800 each, or about $60,000.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad runs in front of block No. 6, along the whole extent of the property, and other Trunk roads near by.

Title perfect. Sale absolute.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 25TH AND 38TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Michael T. Condon, surviving executor of Edward Gallagher, deceased:

BROADWAY—The two lots, with the improvements thereon, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, commencing 49.11 feet south of 130th-st.

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The two lots, with the improvements thereon, situate on the southerly side of East 25th-st., commencing 300 feet east of 2d-av.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the southerly side of East 38th-st., 340.9½ feet east of 2d-av.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The lot of land situate on the southerly side of 38th-st., 181.11 feet west of 1st-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 72 DUANE-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

DUANE-STREET.—The first-class five-story Ohio stone front store and lot, situate on the southerly side of Duane-st., between Broadway and Elm sts., running through to and fronting on Manhattan-place, and known as No. 72 Duane-st.; has modern improvements; lot 25 by 77 feet. The above-described premises are now rented for about $6,000 per annum.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS—By order of the Supreme Court—In Partition.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 112 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The four lots of land situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 74th-st., and opposite Central Park.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE, }
GEORGE FORD, } Executors.
s27-1aw6mTu*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 181 West 27th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, where an experienced French and American cook is required; can take the entire charge of kitchen and marketing; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 323 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; and is willing to take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 338 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and cake baker; understands meats thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or cook and assist in the washing; very good cook and good baker; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION, BY a young, tidy girl, in a private family only; would have no objection to do some chamber-work in a small one; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do general house-work in a small private family in the City, or would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads of all kinds; good City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class family cook; a first-class cake and bread and pastry baker; understands French dishes; City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress, and assist with the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor, front room, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has more than five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; is also a good dress-maker and operator; sixteen years' City reference. Call at No. 450 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands meat, soups; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also pastry; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker would go out by the day or week or month; can cut and fit and operate; best City reference. Call at No. 14 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; can operate on the machine. Apply for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call or address KATE RUDDERN, No. 22 Suffolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of children and do sewing; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A HAIR-DRESSER, A FEW engagements to dress hair by the day or month. Address HAIR-DRESSER, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; first-class City reference given from her present employer, No. 41 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a woman who understands fluting, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; BEST City references; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found places of every description suitable for capable servants, both Protestants and Catholics, for City and country; girls not wishing to remain in the office will be sent for at their residences.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS help, as waiters, cooks, laundresses, nurses, maids, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., will constantly find reliable persons of all nationalities, at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS English, French, German, Irish, green and small girls can immediately be suited at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

SIMM'S OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPPLIES first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice; also help brought from the South to order.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish best City reference. Call or address No. 423 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS a first-class designer of fashions and cutter of cloaks, suits and dresses, a few engagements in private families, by the day or week; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Call or address new No. 12 2d-st., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or dozen; goes out first of the week. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 38th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom, sober, honest and industrious; best City references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM OR gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; is strictly temperate and willing to work; can do plain gardening, farming, milking, driving, &c.; will hire for low wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man who understands farming; long experience; understands work and management about a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. F., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; is perfectly competent to undertake the full charge of a first-class place; has the very best testimonials. Address M. W. S., at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by an Englishman; married, without incumbrance; understands his trade in every respect; good references given. Address J. V. S., West Farms, Westchester County.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man; is a first-class City driver; none but those that want a first-class man need apply. Call or address W. H., harness-store, No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A DUTCHESS COUNTY farmer, a situation as first-class farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, and vegetable gardening; would take a farm on shares. Apply to or address M., No. 240 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., between 4th and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can drive four-in-hand; best City reference. Call or address J. G. BALDWIN, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, carriage-builder.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a capable, sober man; good reference. Call or address by note H. R., No. 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best City references. Apply to Mr. KELLY, 75 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; good careful driver, sober, honest and industrious; best City reference. Call at Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 26th-st., stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man who is competent to take charge of a farm and live stock, or of a garden; best of references. Address W. G., Box 193, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, reliable young man; is sober and steady; a good driver; can do plain gardening if required; good reference. Address F. L., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AGED 32 years, a situation as a competent waiter in a small private family; small wages asked and good reference given. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter, single, in a private family; has long City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a reliable and experienced man; good City reference. Address, No. 341 (livery stable,) 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FLOWER AND vegetable gardener, a situation. Address GARDENER, No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Address G. F., 35 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—DAY'S WORK AND OFFICES TO take care of. Apply at No. 71 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener, including cold and hot grapery work; wife would take charge of dairy if required; his experience in this country for the past fourteen years enables him to refer to first-class families as to his ability in the above line. Address W. M. B., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A PERMANENT PLACE AS gardener and general superintendent of a gentleman's place; thoroughly acquainted in all the departments; is a first-class man; would take charge of a small farm, with garden; small family; references to first families in New-York. Address for one week Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady man, Protestant, a first-class groom and City driver; will come well recommended from his last employer. Call or address H. L., private stable No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 9 East 39th-st., private table.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a quiet private family by a middle-aged man; good City references. Address WAITER, No. 200 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as bar-tender or waiter. Address D. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks, South Brooklyn.

A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS GOOD CITY recommendations desires a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in every respect. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; generally useful, sober and trustworthy; best City reference. Call on or address K. H., No. 124 West 18th-st., private stables, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 128 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A YOUNG MAN with eight years' experience desires a position as outside salesman; he can influence a large and very desirable cash trade. Address, with real name, J. J. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING children, a middle-aged woman and a Protestant; she must thoroughly understand her duties, have satisfactory City references, and be willing to make herself useful. Address, in own handwriting, NURSE, Box No. 3,784 General Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse, about 35 years old, who can take care of an infant and supervise older children; must have good reference. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 24 West 17th-st.

A.—TWO HUNDRED ILLUSION AND Mechlin bonnet-frame makers wanted immediately. OAKLEY, WHITEHOUSE & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK. APPLY with reference at No. 8 West 32d-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMEN. APPLY BETWEEN 9 and 11 A. M. to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., dry-goods, No. 465 8th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF LOUISA LYNCH, DECEASED.

$11,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.

$7,000 United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1888, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Long Dock Company of New-Jersey, 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1893, $1,000 each.

$12,000 St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1897, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1898, $1,000 each.

$6,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company 7 per cent. consolidated 1st mtge. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1908, $1,000 each.

$6,000 Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company 7 per cent. mtge. Registered Bonds, 1879, $1,000 each.

$7,000 Sixth-avenue Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Registered Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company Sinking Fund 7 per cent. mtge. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.

$5,000 State of New-York Bounty Loan Registered, 1877.

9 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co., $50 each.

140 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

50 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.

25 shares North River Insurance Co., $25 each.

125 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co., $37 50 each.

100 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, $100 each.

120 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each.

50 shares New-York Balance Dock Co., $100 each.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture and fixtures of the Gladstone House, corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 15 and 16, the entire furniture and fixtures of the above-named hotel. It will embrace elegant black walnut and rosewood parlor, dining-room and bedroom of every kind and description; rich carpets and oil-cloths, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, beds and mattresses, desks, counters, office furniture, &c. By order of mortgagees.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,) Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF FINE BOOKS.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 16 and 17, at 5 o'clock. Sale of SILVER AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
60 cases Smyrna Figs.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
7 bags shelled Pea-nuts.

INSURANCE.

BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE—No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
S. G. GOODRICH.
Applications received, insurance effected, information given, and general business attended to.
NEW-YORK, January, 1871.

The undersigned take pleasure in commending
Mr. S. G. GOODRICH
and the
BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE,
which he has established at
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
to all persons who may wish to procure life insurance policies or gain valuable information in regard to the various Companies.

The Companies have increased so rapidly, and the plans of insurance are so diversified, that we believe persons wishing to insure will be glad to avail themselves of reliable information and aid in so important a matter.

Mr. Goodrich has had large experience in the business, and having confidence in his ability and integrity, we commend him as a desirable party to consult and transact business with.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Wm. A. Wheelock, Pres't Central National Bank.
Martin & Smith.
Babcock Bros. & Co.
Charles G. Landon.
G. H. Booth, Bradford, England.
James L. Little & Co.
J. & J. Stuart & Co.
Thomas Eaken & Co.
Cyrus W. Field.
B. F. Butler, New-York.
Charles J. Martin, Pres't Home Fire Ins. Co.
H. B. Claflin.
A. R. Wetmore.
Wm. Brenton Greene.
W. M. Halsted.
W. E. Dodge.
F. H. Cossitt.
Robbins & Appleton.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.
Samuel McLean & Co.
Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Marville W Cooper.
J. Pierpont Morgan.
James Bishop.
Henry Clews.
Samuel Holmes.
Lee, Tweedy & Co.
John R. Ford.
I. C. Plant, President First Nat. B'k of Macon, Ga.
Francis B. Cooley, Hartford, Conn.
Henry A. Perkins, President of Hartford Bank.
J. M. Beebe, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway.
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY
TEXAS CANNED BEEF,
without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa..........Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia.......Sat., Feb. 25	Ismailia.......Wed., Feb. 22
Australia....Sat., Mar. 4	Assyria........Wed., Mar. 1
India........Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria.Wed., Mar. 8
Europa.......Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian........Wed., Mar. 15

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Feb. 22, at 12½ P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Mar. 1, at 8 A. M.

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......March 8, at 3 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............March 22, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR KINGSTON, JAM.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Feb. 16

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau). Feb. 23

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............March 2

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

ON A FINISHED ROAD.

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 28th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore.

The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK

AND

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 22d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, }
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,

BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES,
No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.
JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—GOLD INTEREST seven per cent. will be paid, on first-class leasehold store property, worth $150,000, for three or five years; principals only apply to H., Post-office Box No. 6,759.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY

OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

FOR SALE BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

8 Per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 28, 1870.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. | SHARES, $100 EACH.

OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
New-York Life Insurance Building.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital of one million, are now offered to BUTCHERS, DEALERS, MARKETMEN and others.

The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the Company, as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for TEN days unless sooner subscribed for.

Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any Butcher, Marketman or Dealer, will entitle the subscriber to one stand or stall, at a uniform fixed rental, on a lease of five years.

But no one Butcher, Marketman or Dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands, in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.

A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the Company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Twenty-five per cent. in cash, on subscribing, and the balance in installments of 25 per cent., as called for by the Treasurer, on thirty days' notice.

By order of the Board.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, } Committee
COURTLANDT PALMER, } on
W. M. JOHNSON, } Subscriptions.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THREE CHECKS, drawn by Charles E. Butler on the National City Bank, all dated Feb. 11, 1871, and each for $229 02, and numbered and payable as follows: No. 126, payable to the order of Katharine M. Valerio; No. 127, payable to the order of Henrietta E. Sedgwick; No. 128, payable to the order of W. E. Sedgwick. Payment of these checks has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

$100,000 TO PUT OUT IN SMALL or large sums, on bond and mortgage, on improved property in the City of New-York. CRAM & ROBINSON, Attorneys at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, NO. 16 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant square, to let one handsome large room, with board, suitable for one or two occupants; a rare opportunity for gentlemen of culture and studious habits.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished apartments, with board, private table if desired, at No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE board, with use of bath, in a private family; west side. Address DELTA, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, COMfortable, third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and location; price $2 per week. Call at No. 216 East 10th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 17th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

440 feet 2¼-inch Wire Pipe.
129 feet 2¼-inch Wire Pipe.
166 feet 2-inch Wire Pipe.
195 feet 1¾-inch Wire Pipe.
1,611 feet 1¾-inch Wire Pipe.
419 feet 1½-inch Wire Pipe.
498 feet 1½-inch Wire Pipe.
95 feet 1¼-inch Wire Pipe.

To be six-strand fine wire rope, painted and with a hemp heart, of Roebling Company's manufacture, or other in all respects equal thereto.

Bidders are referred to the Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete delivery, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets Feb. 1, 1871, $806,060.

A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (50) FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

Fifty per cent of the scrip of 1864 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY

will be paid at the office of

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,

upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. A. LAWRENCE.
JAMES M. OAKLEY,
JAMES A. FLEURY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S. They beat the world, and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's make for sale at ten cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS:

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 14,
LAST NIGHT OF OURS.

WEDNESDAY, third time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

THURSDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

FRIDAY—MONEY.

SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, fourth time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

In rehearsal, and to be produced shortly,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, Dance's Comedietta,

A MORNING CALL.

Also in rehearsal, and will be played, for the first time this season, Morton's comedy,

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

In preparation, Robertson's last comedy,

BIRTH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871.

For the benefit of The Samaritan Home.

Tickets, $2. Boxes, (holding four,) $10. Can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 133 Chambers-st.; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; L. Gellfuss, Steinway Hall; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 505 Broadway; A. Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 68 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PRECINCT No. 26,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

COACHES CONVEYING COMPANY to the Liederkrantz Ball at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, 1871, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st. toward 3d-av. In no case will coaches be allowed to come in from 4th-av. Fare to any part of the City, same destination, four passengers, $3. The company will take the coach in line. In no case will coaches be called.

THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct,
City Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.

SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON RECITATIONS.

SECOND AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15,
At 3½ o'clock,
ENOCH ARDEN.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHOIR.—THE DIRECTOR proposes to enlarge the chorus to fifty voices, superlative educational advantages offered to volunteers. Circulars at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

At Richard Meares',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &C., HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NAPKINS, TABLE LINEN, AND SMALL WARES, (Stock of the late Mr. Ketchum,) to close out previous to making store alterations.

I will open on MONDAY the cheapest line yet offered in ladies' ready-made under-clothing.

500 dozen ladies' chemises and drawers, excellent muslin, trimmed with tape and ruffling, 50c. 1,000 dozen same style, much better, 65c. and 75c.; 1,300 night-gowns, trimmed, well-made, 75c. and 94c. 1,000 night-gowns, with yoke and trimmed, $1 25, $1 50. 100 dozen fine muslin tucked walking-skirts, 55c., 60c., 75c., 88c. and $1 20; tuck-skirts, 75c. 50 dozen French tuck walking-skirts, $1, usual price, $1 75. 100 dozen Marseilles aprons, 40c., 45c. and 47c. 100 dozen trail-skirts, tuck and flounce, $2, $2 25.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

25 different styles of Corsets, including all the leading makes and styles at lowest prices.

Fine hand-made and wove Corsets, 70c., 75c., 80c. and 88c. A very superior Corset, $1, $1 25, $1 38 and $1 50.

Hoop Skirts and Panniers, latest styles always on hand and made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

800 dozen Child's English Hosiery, 15c., 18c., 20c. and 25c. Ladies' regular made English hose, 20c., 22c., 25c. Ladies' best English and Balbriggan, 30c., 35c., 38c., 42c. and 50c. 200 dozen Gents' best English Socks, 20c. pair.

ALL REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.

I am now opening a very large and choice assortment of real Laces, Barbs, Handkerchiefs and Coiffeurs. Black and Colored Velvets, Velveteens, Silks and Poplins, all of best quality at very attractive prices.

5,000 yards finest Poplins, $1 25, worth $2. 100 handsome Black Alpaca Suits, $6. Elegant Swiss Suits and Overskirts equally low.

RICHARD MEARES,
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

JUST OPENED.

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

WM. H. LEE,

NO. 277 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 199 FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FEB. 9, 1871.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 133 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager......................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager...........................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS
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G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST N I G H T S OF SARATOGA. SARATOGA. | SARATOGA every night for the present, all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz, Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mattison and others.

*** TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

Near 6th-av.

W. M. HOLLAND...................Lessee and Manager

Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday,
KING LEAR.

EDGAR..........................Mr. BARTON HILL
(by kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia.)

SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.

Miss EFFIE JOHNS.........as..............FANCHON

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION,

Production of the superb burlesque, entitled

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Preceded by the favorite drama,

NORAH CREINA,

produced with new scenery, costumes and effects.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
COLEMAN CHILDREN.
In Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE
in
HUNTED DOWN.

MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THIRD

EUTERPE CONCERT.

J. P. MORGAN..................................Conductor

ASSOCIATION HALL, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M.

The first WALPURGIS NIGHT by the Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Solos by Miss IDA ROSENBURGH, Mr. S. B. MILLS.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

EUTERPE

Rehearsal for the Third Concert, Association Hall, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2½ P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

ROME.

REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will lecture on ROME AND THE CATACOMBS, At ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., On FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M.

The lecture will be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs, each view covering 400 square feet.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at American Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,

FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE to instruct in the German, French and English languages; also in music, is desirous of engaging as a finishing governess. References: The Lord Bishop of Quebec, (Protestant,) Col. Rhodes, of the same city. Also, inquire of Caldwell Ashworth, Esq., banker, No. 54 Broadway, New-York.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL. White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.
17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BREWSTER and CHARLES W. BREWSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Brewster and Charles W. Brewster, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Mayer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Registry in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1871.

fe7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Dimond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock M, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871.

fe7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of William E. Brockway, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1871.

M. GUITEAU, }
JOHN GORDON, } Assignees.

fe13-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MASON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John L. Mason, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870.—Dated at New-York City. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway.

f14-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

f14-law3wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SIXTH WEEK.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.

EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as KING JAMES V., is
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The management is pleased to announce an engagement with

JAMES M. WEHLI

for a series of

GRAND MATINEES,

commencing on

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, AT 2 P. M.,

assisted by

Mme. SALVOTTE, Soprano.
Herr REMMERTZ, Basso.
Mr. McDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Director.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre, branch office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's rooms, corner 5th-av. and 16th-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS.

BAREBACK RIDING—Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND. MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND LILIPUTIAN PONIES.

THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN Readings, at Union League Hall, on MONDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 20th of February, at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, the 15th and 22d, at 2 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at Putnam's, No. 306 4th-av.; and also at theatre. Letters on subject of Readings to be addressed to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. Benedict & Boardman, No. 128 Broadway.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—Stadt Theatre.—To-night, Uriel Acosta. To-morrow, Hamlet. Seebach, Ophelia. Veneta, Queen. Thursday, Valerie, and Eine Tasse The.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.

New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready; inclose 25c. for a copy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the New City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1870.—Present: Hon. John R. Brady, Justice. WILLIAM F. DURANT, Mordecai B. Sprague and Pierson Mattox, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. DAVIS, James A. Gessner, Timothy P. Richards, William Ruth, John Doe, Richard Roe and Susan Doe, composing, with the plaintiffs, the firm of Davis, Sprague & Company; James W. Davis, James H. Gessner, John Brown, William Brown and Sarah Brown, co-partners, composing the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates; Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates and Elizabeth Davis, wife of James W. Davis, defendants.—On motion of Clark Bell, Esq., attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing D. W. Gillett, Esq., of counsel for the defendants James W. Davis and James H. Gessner, and Messrs. Hammond and Pomeroy, of counsel for the defendants T. C. Durant, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, H. S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell and Oliver Ames, all parties that have appeared consenting,

It is ordered, That all persons, parties and corporations having claims against the firms of "Davis, Sprague & Company," and "James W. Davis and Associates," or either or both of said firms, present the same, together with their proofs, in support of the validity thereof, to A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee heretofore appointed in this action, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days from and after the service upon them, respectively, of a copy of this order.

And it is further ordered, That any claim against either of said firms, not so presented within the time above limited, shall be excluded from participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver herein.

And it is further ordered, That the said referee take proof in support of and adversely to the validity of any and all claims so submitted to him, and determine upon the validity thereof, and the amount justly due for principal and interest thereon, and from time to time report, as shall seem convenient to him, said claims, together with his findings of law and of fact thereon.

And it is further ordered, That service of this order may be made upon the several parties, persons or corporations having claims or alleging demands against said firms, or either of them, as follows:

1. By delivering to them personally a copy of this order, and leaving the same with them.

2. By leaving a true copy thereof at the place of residence of said person or persons, with some person found at such place of residence, or at the office of such corporation, with some officer, director, clerk or employe of such corporation, and that said service, whether personally or by copy, left at residence or office, may be served without the State of New-York, if the said person or corporation to be served reside out of this State, or

3. By publishing this order once in each week successively in the following newspapers, to wit:

The Omaha *Herald*, a paper published in Omaha, Neb.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, a paper published at Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, and in the New-York *Times*, a paper published in the City of New-York, for the space of seven weeks.

And it is further ordered, That the publication so made shall be deemed full and sufficient service upon all such persons and corporations so alleging claims against both or either of said firms. And that all claims whatsoever not so presented by any person or corporation within twenty days after publication of this order has been duly made as herein provided, shall be excluded from all participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver.

(A true copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Ellen Murray, Thomas J. Mullery, Joseph Higbie and George Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM HENRY HEWLETT, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE, and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Patrick O'Riley and Sybila Beugle, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, corner of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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R. C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

fe1-law6wT*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DElightfully situated in Connecticut. Full particulars by calling on No. 125 East 54th-st., New-York.

ICE AND SNOW.

Wintry Scenes in the Streets of the Metropolis.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OF ICE.

The East River Frozen Over from Shore to Shore.

Pedestrians Crossing—The Perils and Pleasures of the Walk to Brooklyn—The Rising of the Tide—The Bridge Demolished—Three Men Carried Down to Governor's Island.

The snow-clouds continued to overhang the City and suburbs, yesterday, and the air was speckled with flakes until nearly noon. The force of the storm had been spent, however, during the previous night, and but a slight layer was added to the five inches of snow that had fallen until daybreak. Very much of it had been drifted by the cold, strong north-west wind, and in many places the streets were barricaded with ridges, pyramids, and mounds, from three to nearly five feet in height. At an early hour all the City railroads had every available snow-clearing contrivance in requisition. The Third-avenue steam snow-dummy and the eight-horse snow-plows and brushes labored unceasingly until the way was tolerably clear.

SLIPPERY PLACES.

The same old nuisance of unsightly and dangerous embankments heaped up along the various routes was repeated, especially in the narrow streets. A number of persons in attempting to get on or off the cars slipped upon these banks, fell and were more or less injured. The pulverized mass of snow and dirt in the streets was a serious impediment to the passage of both vehicles and pedestrians. Broadway was in places nearly knee-deep, and other thoroughfares were worse. It was not only difficult but perilous to cross on either side of the City Hall Park, for even where broom-girls had swept, and the car-sweepers had cleaned, the slippery pavement, or tracks, presented new dangers. The iron vault-covers were the cause of many sprained ankles and sore bruises. The granite sidewalk slabs were glassy, and brought not a few unbalanced walkers from the perpendicular to the horizontal position. Scarcely any of these places were sprinkled with ashes—a precaution that need have cost nothing but thoughtfulness, and might have saved many a pain—perhaps broken limbs. As usual, the sufferings of overtaxed car, stage and team horses were intense. In many cases the dragging of a heavy load of passengers—twenty to forty—up a heavy grade, as in Chatham-square, perceptibly strained the poor beasts, whose struggles were mute but powerless appeals for pity.

A BRIDGE OF ICE.

An immense quantity of ice filled the bay and both rivers. Early in the morning it was exceedingly difficult for the most powerful steam-boats, tugs, and ferry-boats to make any progress. The trips on all the routes were irregularly accomplished. At noon the tide forced the icy mass in the shape of a crescent, from Governor's Island to Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Cake after cake, from thirteen to sixteen inches in thickness, were shelved one upon the other, forming a tremendously strong boom, sufficient to bear up men and probably teams. This was swung around by the action of the tide and became wedged against the Catharine-street pier. An hour's accumulation of new ice and the compressure of the currents braced this into a solid bridge. Street boys at first ventured to cross. Valiant policemen pursued, but the daring little urchins were too nimble, and with a "hop, skip and jump" velocity, soon reached the Brooklyn shore. Shouts of applause greeted this feat, and the crestfallen Police finding the ice perfectly safe, made no more opposition to the crossing. At once streams of pedestrians began to flow over from either side, until the snow-crusted ice was black with them. The ferry-boats were now unable to make their regular crossings, and several tug-boats and steamers were stuck fast in the ice. The boats from Fulton Ferry, on the New-York side, could only run to Montague-street slip, Brooklyn, but the Catharine-street, Bridge-street, Roosevelt-street and Hunter's Point boats were for some time obliged to suspend their trips.

The *America* and *Winona* were wedged in their slips on the Brooklyn side, unable to leave their moorings, completely ice-bound.

DANGER AHEAD.

At 3 o'clock great efforts were made to prevent crossing, as the 4 o'clock tide would break the bridge and possibly carry off all upon it down the bay. The exertions of the Police were but partially successful in this respect, for the throngs seemed determined to cross at any risk.

An impromptu prize-fight took place in the centre of the river shortly after 3 o'clock, which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. A game of base-ball was improvised. Leaping, and other exercises were indulged in, until one individual took a ridiculous and involuntary plunge-bath through an air-hole. Probably ten thousand persons crossed during three hours. At 4½ o'clock the outer edges of the bridge showed evidence of weakness. Several loud snapping reports frightened and urged the prudent to escape to the shore, but a party of three men refused all warning and were carried down with the tide. At first they did not seem to realize their peril, nor sympathize with the frantic gesticulations of spectators that lined the shore. But as their icy raft began to crumble to pieces, they yelled and hooted madly for succor. A tug-boat rescued them, chilled and drenched, off Governor's Island. The thermometer at 6 o'clock A. M. stood at 28°; at noon, 36°; at 10 P. M., 28°.

GRAND SKATING MASQUERADE.

The most brilliant and successful carnivals on ice given at the popular skating localities of the Metropolis each season have hitherto been the annual masquerade entertainments given under the auspices of the New-York Skating Club. The last one, which took place at Mitchell's Pond, in 1869, was one of the best ever given. Last night the first carnival given by the New-York Club this season took place at the Fifth-avenue Pond, and it proved to be quite a success, the attendance being large, and quite a crowd was present in costume. The weather was exceedingly favorable for the entertainment, no wind prevailing, and the temperature being comparatively moderate. The ice, however, was in very bad condition in some places; the fact is, it wants a little sprinkling every cold night to give it a surface, for at present it is no better than the Park ponds.

The festival being under the auspices of the New-York Club, of course the cozy club-rooms became the centre of attraction, especially as quite a delegation of the belles of the Club nearly filled the apartment. Among these were several very skillful and graceful skaters, the most prominent being Miss May Edwards, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Dupignac, Miss Egbert, Miss Wilmot, Miss Root, Miss French, and Mrs. Jackson and daughter. But one fair one entered into the spirit of the occasion, however, to appear in costume, Miss JOLLY personating "Topsy" capitally. The members of the Club generally, however, went into the sport in lively style, Mr. J. CARLIN doing the "Heathen Chinee" in style, while his brother enacted the part of his host "Brother Jonathan." Master BOB EDWARDS made a capital "Pantaloon," and GILL the tallest kind of "Saileur Boy;" C. S. LEE attired himself as "Big Injun," and C. E. BEERS as a "Girl of the Period." C. E. BEERS adopted the attire of one of our ruling class—"Ye Irish Boy"—and E. MACY acted the "Clown." In fact, the motley crowd was unusually numerous and very lively. There was a large gathering of experts from the various skating clubs, Messrs. Dolland and Brady, hailing from Brooklyn; Messrs. Williams, Fisher, Phillips and Martin, from the Empire City, and among the New-York Club artists there were Prof. Cook and Messrs. Meade, Norton, Baudoine, Akin, Jenkins, Dupignac, Edwards, Strebegh, Egbert, and a host of others. MEADE executed some brilliant movements, and so did NORTON and BAUDOINE. We noticed Mr. MANLY as one of the attentive Committeemen. During the evening the pond was brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, and the picturesque and novel scene on the ice attracted a large concourse of spectators, who lined the banks of the pond until a late hour.

THE CARNIVAL IN BROOKLYN TODAY.

St. Valentine holds high carnival, this afternoon and evening, on the Capitoline Lake, and at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M. he will appear on the ice and deliver a mail-bag of valentines to the girls who visit the lake on the occasion. The weather is likely to be favorable and the ice is in splendid order, the surface of the pond having been well-sprinkled last night. There is to be a soirée dansante in the ladies' reception hall at 8 P. M.

Father Farrell Makes a Statement—An Invention Contradicted.

A reporter of the TIMES called last evening at No. 40 Washington-place, the residence of Rev. THOMAS FARRELL, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, to learn whether there was any foundation for the communication to a morning paper of yesterday, assuming to give a detailed account of his removal from his church, for having written a letter to Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT favoring Italian unity, at the time of the monster meeting in the Academy of Music. Father FARRELL was at home when the reporter called. He is a gentleman well advanced in years, of agreeable voice and manners, and in his personal appearance not unlike the counterfeit presentment of HENRY CLAY.

In answer to an inquiry he said: "You will oblige me by saying to the public through the TIMES that the statement is entirely unauthorized, and that none but the most satisfactory relations exist between me and my Archbishop. Should anything occur, I would be myself the first to acquaint the newspapers of it, if necessary. Ever since the commencement of our war, he continued, I have entertained opinions in regard to public questions different from others of the clergy, but I have never hesitated to speak my views openly and without equivocation. I have sometimes differed slightly from my people, but never on any serious questions, and in nothing pertaining to religious matters. Some busy persons, often those who are of little service to the church, and not unfrequently those who are furthest away from it, interest themselves too much in matters of this kind, usually magnifying and distorting them."

Again assuring the reporter that the story was groundless, he bade him good night, and proceeded to dispose of the half a dozen callers who were waiting for him.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

"Doc Simmons" and His Child—The Locomotive Raised—No Body Found Upon It—A Sorrowful Case—Aid for a Bereaved and Destitute Widow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

The great railway disaster is still the chief topic of conversation, and the talk includes the history of "DOC SIMMONS," the express-train engineer. In all his conversations with railroad men he would never advocate jumping from an engine in a time of danger. "No," said he, on one occasion, "I would squat." He meant he would "squat" behind the boiler and trust to going through whatever might obstruct the track. That was the course he undoubtedly took on the fatal Monday night. Nearly all his comrades on the Hudson River Road think he was foolishly brave. They argue that after the patents were pulled and his engine reversed and throttle opened, he had performed all the duty in his power to save the train, and then he should have jumped to save himself. He leaves a little child behind in Poughkeepsie. She was his daughter by his first wife, and he visited her regularly every Sabbath. Upon the Sabbath previous to the accident he called to see her, and when they parted, as was his custom, he kissed her fondly and bade her good-by; but when he had gone a little way he returned and again and again kissed and fondled the child. Could he have had a premonition that that was the last time he would see her? All the locomotives on the road are draped in mourning out of respect to his memory.

RAISING THE SUNKEN ENGINE.

Today crowds of people are gathered about the fatal draw-bridge watching the work of raising the locomotive, which is conducted by Mr. OTIS, Master Mechanic BUCHANAN, JAMES WHEELER and subordinates. This afternoon all the arrangements were fully completed for rapid business, and by means of screw levers the locomotive commenced to rise gradually, but surely and safely, and as the drivers came to view all eyes were centered upon that portion of them next to where the engineer's house should stand. It was there the body of the engineer and the friend who was with him were expected to be found.

THE FOOT-BOARD EMPTY.

Finally, those who stood directly over the engine, upon the scaffold, thought they could see the foot-board of the engine, and their anxious eyes peered down through the darkened waters, but nothing could be seen. Next the grapplers were put at work; but they grappled in vain. This was a disappointment not looked for. Every one expected that the dead engineer would be found upon the foot-board;—but as the engine was raised still higher, all doubts were removed. The foot-board was clear. This fact was at once communicated to Superintendent TOUCEY, who was at Thirtieth-street, by telegraph, who replied, "Search one hour more, then if you do not find any bodies send the diver down again." Again the search was renewed, and a special engine was dispatched to Poughkeepsie, with a messenger from Mr. POLK, the diver, on board, to get the latter's armor. In the meantime all sorts of speculations were indulged in by the crowd as to the whereabouts of the bodies, some arguing that they were burned up entirely, and others that they had floated away with the current and would not be found till the river breaks up.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

During today there have been several narrow escapes from drowning about the wreck, those who broke through having, in their great anxiety to see everything, ventured out of their depth, and on to brittle ice.

A SORROWFUL CASE.

Mrs. SARAH BENNETT, who has been stopping here to ascertain if her husband was on the ill-fated train, has just returned from Poughkeepsie, where she has been to see if she could identify any of the loose clothing which the undertaker took charge of, and she was sorrowfully successful. She identified his hat and two pocket-handkerchiefs and then fainted away. Recovering soon after she was removed from the room, and when she had sufficiently rested was sent back to this place. I understand that the citizens of Poughkeepsie will start a fund in her aid. She should be assisted immediately, as she is entirely destitute, and has with her a child three years of age. She says her husband had with him a gold watch and hair chain, a locket with the baby's picture in, and a photograph of himself and her on one card. She seems to be almost heart-broken and now thinks that he was the man on the engine with the engineer and that he secured a ride there to save expense. Her case is, indeed, a deplorable one and should command instant attention. His name was JAMES BENNETT.

FURTHER SEARCH.

The engine which was sent after the diver's armor returned at 4 P. M., with only a portion of it, when it was sent back again after the rest. This delay greatly interfered with the work, and the diver expressed a desire to postpone his descent until morning. He says there is a vast heap of rubbish or *débris* near where the engine lay, and thinks that in that rubbish bodies may be found. He therefore proposes to grapple the whole heap with chains, and hoist it in the same manner as the locomotive was lifted. After consultation, it was concluded to postpone the exploration below the surface of the water till 7½ o'clock to-morrow morning. Pieces of gold chains, a portion of a bracelet and a brass chain were taken from the top of the boiler of the locomotive this afternoon, having probably fallen there from broken trunks. State surveyors are here today from the Senate Committee, making surveys for the information of the Legislative Committee.

Fragments of Clothing Found in the River Two Miles Off—Opinion that Many Bodies Will Never be Recovered—Fascination of the Place.

From Another Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

This morning, some fishermen, about two miles below this place, drew up in their net a fragment of a lady's undergarment. It was partially burned, and stained and saturated with kerosene. A piece of a velvet vest, scorched, soaked with crude oil, and attached to a splinter, it is said, was found near Low Point, three miles below here, yesterday. If these fragments could have so been carried out by the action of the tide, the possibility, if not probability, of bodies being also carried by the powerful undercurrent is apparent. The best informed people who know of the tides and currents think that many more victims than the twenty-two accounted for have perished. Possibly their remains may never be recovered, for when the great Spring freshets open the river all such floating matter will very likely be washed out to sea.

All traces of the fearful scene at the bridge are being carefully obliterated. The wooden portion of the wreck, as fast as it is recovered, is burned. The bridge and new rails appear as strong as wood-work and iron can be. There is a strange fascination lingering about the spot. Sleigh-loads of country people, some of them four miles distant, make repeated visits to it, and as the trains run slowly over the bridge the windows and platforms are thronged with the passengers, who gaze intensely upon the place. Two Western lawyers have been here viewing the spot, and taking notes—as it is supposed—in reference to suits for indemnity against the Company.

A. ST. C.

The Reputed Ill-Treatment of Bodies.

Alluding to the denials that any disrespect was shown the bodies of the victims of the railroad accident near New-Hamburg, the Hartford *Courant* says: "It may not have been citizens of that village who were guilty, but the evidence of robbery and unfeeling conduct by some one comes from too many sources to leave any doubt of its truth. A gentleman in this city, who visited the scene soon after the accident, asserts that the accounts of theft and unfeeling conduct in the newspapers have not been exaggerations of the facts."

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

New-Yorkers Becoming Less Sentimental—Falling Off in the Circulation of Valentines in the Metropolis—Cupid Growing in Popularity in the Rural Districts—Facts and Figures.

While the number of valentines which have been sold this year by the large manufacturers is nearly, if not quite as large as in former years, yet there has been a considerable falling off in the number sold in this City to retail dealers, and consequently in the number mailed here for delivery in the Metropolis. In brief, our country cousins, judged by St. Valentine's Day, still retain that primitive sentimentality which prompts this bashful mode of confessing even vaguely to the existence of the tender passion, while the more matter-of-fact denizen of the Metropolis either has more nerve to openly declare his or her love, or, with the spirit of cosmopolitanism, considers the time-honored custom of sending valentines as befitting only past and more puerile ages and peoples.

If, as it would seem, however, the custom of sending valentines is falling into disuse year by year in the large cities, the soft sentiment, of which Cupid is the mischievous god, is on the increase among the rural population. The following facts in relation to the circulation of valentines, yesterday, will show to what extent the foregoing statements are borne out.

Of all the valentines published those designated "comic" are the most popular. They are the hideous caricatures which are to be seen at this season in almost every stationer's window, and are made to burlesque every trade and profession. They consist of a few black lines and a daub of color, to which are attached a few doggerel rhymes. They pervert the idea of the valentine; for, instead of being love missives, or tending to afford gratification, they are too often sent out of spite, to carry anger or annoyance to the receiver. Of these there have been sold nearly 12,000,000, and strange to say, they are mostly purchased by women. Why women find more use for them than men would be a difficult question to answer, but such is the case, and the circulars issued by the publishers will bear out the assertion. On these circulars are given the names of the profession which the valentine is intended to represent, and where one female trade is given there are a dozen male callings. The cause of this inequality is a matter of speculation, but it tends to show that gentle woman is more disposed to resent real or supposed slights than the sterner sex.

After the comic valentine comes the cheap sentimental, which retails from five cents to one dollar. It is estimated that about one million and a half of these have been sold, but when it is considered that this number supplies the entire country, the amount is not large. There are other valentines that cost from $5 to $50, but very few of these are sold. They consist of elegant imported boxes, which are furnished inside with lovers, cupids, hearts and arrows of unique design, and arranged with great care. In many instances these boxes contain articles of jewelry, but their costliness prevents their having a wide sale, and during the present season particularly, very few have been sold. About two-thirds of all the valentines sold are manufactured in this City, and the entire business is monopolized by three or four houses.

Contrary to prevailing opinion that the quantity of mail matter is doubled on Valentine Day, the mails leaving this City last night showed no particular increase. Here and there among the letters one could be detected as containing a valentine, but five hundred would cover the entire number of envelopes which, to outward appearances, contained the missive of love or spite. Through the City, from station to station, many were received and delivered, but nothing like the number in former years.

It may be asked, under these circumstances, what becomes of all the valentines published? The answer is that they are sold to the country trade in large quantities.

Valentines are said to yield the retail dealer as much, in many instances, as 75 per cent. profit.

Baptist Sunday-School Teachers' Association—Characteristics of a Successful Teacher—Importance of the Work.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association met last night in Dr. ELDER's church, on Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. A very able paper was read by Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., on the characteristics which go to make up a successful Sunday-school teacher. He treated the subject in a double relation, namely, the teacher as an individual and the individual as a teacher. The first element of success, he said, must be self-sacrifice. This was the great lesson taught by the lives of Christ and of his Apostles—it was the lesson of Gethsemane and of Calvary. The teacher must be faithful, punctual and regular in his attendance, and in his duties to his class. He must also have sympathy with them, else he cannot gain their sympathy nor their attention. He must have most of all, and above all, personal piety, without which he cannot hope for success in the only direction in which a Sunday-school teacher should look to it—in winning his way to Jesus. Then having these qualifications he must present the truth with distinctness and simplicity before the minds of his scholars, and to do this his own soul must first apprehend the truth. The instruction which he imparts should not only be impressed upon the young minds but be inwrought into their hearts, and hence the truth should be made as attractive as possible by anecdote and illustration. And to avoid weariness, there should be as great variety as possible in the teaching and in the methods of teaching, and the whole should be backed up with strong faith and earnest prayer.

At the close of this address Miss ABBEY, by invitation, sang the beautiful anthem "Flee as a Bird to Your Mountain," after which Rev. Mr. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn, spoke on the relations of the Sunday-school to the Church, and the importance of the teachers' work. He demonstrated how much more successful the faithful teacher may be, and is, really, than the pastor, and how much more advantageously he is placed in being able to appeal directly and personally to his youthful auditors. And then, from the greatness of the work, he argued the importance of humility and trust in Jesus in its prosecution. God, he said, never does things mediately. There is in grace, as in nature, a regular development and growth—first the blade, then the ear, and afterward the full corn in the ear. And what we are so apt to call sudden conversion is simply a point in the development of grace in the soul, when we behold the grain as it were forming in the ear, and beginning its growth into perfection and ripeness. The teacher should not aim at great things, and be discouraged when he fails to see his hopes realized. He may never live to see them. It was a little thing that Andrew did when he brought his brother Simon to Jesus, but in its ultimate results, when they shall be counted up, it was a great thing. It was also a little thing for the two old crones in BUNYAN's village to call that blasphemer to them and lead him in their simple way to Christ, but when we come to measure the influence of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who shall call it a little thing. Thus the speaker enforced the importance of personal effort and simplicity in teaching, combined with faith in God, for the faithfulness of the seed sown in the erring hearts.

Meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 122 West Broadway, Mr. ANDREW W. LEGGET, in the chair. After the transaction of special business, the Chairman said that he supposed the members of the Association had been fully advised by the published reports of the action of the State Committee in the postponement of the reorganization of the party. He would predict that the action that would be taken by the State Committee would be that the Central Committee should govern the organization of the party in the next campaign. In spite of the bickerings in the Republican Party, he said they have still the largest electoral vote in the country. He thought that Gen. GRANT would be the next nominee of the Republican Party for President. He had made blunders, but he was still the only man that could unite the party.

The Association then adjourned.

Relief for the Suffering in France.

We are requested to state that bags already directed will be furnished, on application, to farmers, or any persons out of town, who will fill them with produce for "the French victims of the war." All they need do is to address, stating the nature of their contribution, "Mlle. OTHILIE BOUSSON, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street, New-York City." Country papers please copy.

Members of the New-York Yacht Club wishing to subscribe to the fund for the relief of the people of France can do so by application at the office of Mr. SHEPHARD HOMANS, room No. 5, No. 137 Broadway.

The Europa Smuggling Case.

The examination of ANDREW WRIGHT, the purser, and ROBERT SMITH, the store-keeper, of the steam-ship *Europa*, who stand charged with smuggling silks, linens and laces, was continued before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

The Commissioner ruled out the confession made by WRIGHT to Special Agent CHALKER, on the ground that it had been elicited by a promise of immunity made by CHALKER.

Commissioner MUIRHEAD, and Chief of Police FOWLER, of Jersey City, testified that the man CULLOM, who brought the goods ashore, identified WRIGHT as the party who gave them to him on board the vessel. The case was adjourned till today.

THE BUSSING WILL.

Additional Testimony—Conflicting Statements—The End Not Yet.

Hon. OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of Westchester County, was occupied yesterday in hearing additional testimony in the contest for the property of the late JOHN BUSSING, of Williamsbridge, town of Yonkers.

CHARLES L. MEAD, examined by Judge ROBERTSON, testified: I was connected with Messrs. SCRIBNER, HULL & DISBROW in the purchase of some land from Mr. JOHN BUSSING, the testator in this case, in 1853; I had an idea that there were about eight acres of land; in the signing of the contract I had an interview with Mr. BUSSING; I then regarded him as competent to transact business; He managed the business, and made the bargain with me about the land himself; we were to pay $1,000 per acre for it; did not pay any money to Mr. BUSSING myself; I paid my share to Mr. SCRIBNER; Mr. BUSSING required payment for land under water to the middle of the stream.

BENJAMIN ARCHER, called by Judge ROBERTSON for executor: I formerly resided at South Yonkers, about one and a half miles from the homestead of JOHN BUSSING, the testator; I knew him well in his life-time; Mr. CROMWELL, a brother-in-law of mine, leased from Mr. BUSSING the property now known as Valentine's Hotel, at Williamsbridge, in 1848; I was present when the negotiation between them was made; it was after Mr. BUSSING had taken to his bed; Mr. BUSSING made the bargain himself, and Mr. HEUSTIS drew the papers; Mr. BUSSING leased the house, with reservations in regard to the ice-house, slaughter-house, and right of way; there was some omission in the papers, when drawn, and Mr. BUSSING would have the omitted clause interlined; Mr. BUSSING wanted me to become security for the payment of the rent; I offered to pay one quarter's rent in advance to give my brother-in-law a start, which Mr. BUSSING finally accepted; Mr. BUSSING complained much about a pain in his back and leg; I did not discover any change in the state of Mr. BUSSING's mind after he took to his bed; I had been intimate with him for many years; I consider that he was capable of attending to business or making a will; I used to see JOHN BUSSING, Jr., at work on the farm; he always appeared to be a wonderful worker.

JOHN BERRIAN, called by Judge ROBERTSON: I live at Williamsbridge; I knew the testator in his life-time; I lived with him during his latter days; I have lived in the family for seventeen years; I saw the testator nearly every day, and sometimes two or three times in the course of a day; I also saw his son JOHN; JOHN's treatment toward his father was kind; I never heard him use harsh or profane language to his father; John took charge of the farm, and was very attentive to it; I had frequent conversations with the testator; on Sundays more than on any other day, because I was attending to my work on other days, and on Sundays I was at leisure; our conversation was principally about the progress of work on the farm, and about the cattle; I thought he was competent to do business; he complained of pain in his back.

Cross-examined by Mr. VAN PELT—I live with JOHN BUSSING (son of testator) now; he has talked with me about this case; I heard him say that persons had testified to the fact that he had used violent and profane language to his mother; JOHN was generally in the house on Sundays; he had the management of the place; I was with him a great deal; I boarded in the family and took my meals with them; the door of the room occupied by the testator was open as a general thing; I never saw the testator go out to the barn or garden; I have seen him going about the house and on the stoop, but never beyond that; I have seen money in his hands; Mrs. BUSSING handed it to him; the old lady would say here is so much money, it is all right; he would not count it; I have heard JOHN use rather harsh language to his mother, rather rash and profane words; he would say to her, "go to h—l," when he felt angry; in talking of money matters they would vex him; I cannot remember that he called his mother black-hearted, but I have heard him use harsh and profane words; his mother would tell him not to talk in that way, as she did not like to hear him do so; Mrs. TIER's or Mrs. RYER's folks were there nearly all the time; I have seen JOHN use his fists, but cannot say how often—a few times; I knew FIELD, who worked on the farm; I have known JOHN to swear and use pretty hard words when he was not pleased; and have heard his mother tell him not to speak so angry to her.

In answer to an inquiry made by Judge ROBERTSON, witness said that Mrs. RYER and her brother JOHN, were the principal parties engaged in the quarrel, and that he had also heard harsh words used by JOHN to the daughters of Mrs. RYER.

JOHN BUSSING, Ex-Sheriff of the county, called by Juge ROBERTSON: I knew the testator very well, both before and after he took to his bed; I recollect being at his house in 1856, to collect a school-tax; I went into his room and had some talk with him; I have no doubt of his being in a condition to make a will or attend to business; I could not see that there was any change in the condition of his mind from what it was before he took to his bed; I know JOHN BUSSING, Jr.; I have seen him when I have been at the house; I have not heard him swear, strike his mother, or make a hole in the wall; I should have been much surprised if I had; JOHN was a very hard worker; I should think the old gentleman ought to have gone about, and that he did not was very strange; he and my father were own cousins.

At this stage, the proceedings were adjourned until Friday next.

Total Abstinence From Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco.

The second anniversary of the Total Abstinence (from liquor and tobacco) Society, in connection with the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, was held in their church, in West Eleventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, last evening. The pastor, Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, presided. Rev. GEORGE TRASK, of Fitchburg, Mass., addressed the audience upon the evil of using tobacco. He claimed that it created a morbid appetite for excitement and was a nervous stimulant that soon acquired a complete control of a man, hardening his heart against religious influences, and leading the way to other excesses. It enervates and weakens the system and is the cause of many diseases, including paralysis, insanity, imbecility, idiocy, cancer in the mouth, tongue, &c. Young men who were addicted to the habit rarely were successful, and never eminent, in their vocations in life. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Senator WILSON, Gen. BANKS, and others, were quoted as instances of self-made men who were free from that habit. He considered it a great impediment to the conversion of sinners. The address, although quite protracted, was charmingly delivered, abounded in illustrations by anecdotes full of pleasant humor, and was attentively listened to. By the speaker's invitation, the pastor, Rev. STEPHEN H. MERRITT, and others, propounded questions, which were promptly answered.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The silver centre-piece, won by Mr. OSGOOD's yacht *Sappho*, in three races with the *Cambria*, previous to the advent of the latter vessel in America, arrived from Europe last Saturday, and is now on exhibition at Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s store. It is intended to hold either flowers or fruit; but by means of a skillful piece of mechanism in the base it can be used as a fountain for perfumed water. The base is of ebony, surmounted by four mermaids and dolphins of frosted silver; these support four silver shells, on which are naiads of oxidized silver. The design is very artistic. The original cup won by the *America* is also on exhibition.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies, composed of the delegates of the various branch organizations, at a meeting at Liederkranz Hall, last night, Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK presiding, resolved to make arrangements for a peace celebration on a grand scale, to come off as soon as the news of the signing of a treaty of peace in Europe has been received. A committee of arrangements was formed, composed of Messrs. SCHEDLER, Consul KUHNE, Ex-Gov. SALOMON, PERLS, PETERS, and ninety-five other gentlemen.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week, sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer: Mean, 30.089 inches; maximum at 11 A. M., Feb. 11, 30.434 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., Feb. 9, 29.762 inches; range, .672 inch. Thermometer: Mean, 21.8°; maximum at 11 A. M., Feb. 9, 48°; minimum at 6 A. M., Feb. 6, 0°; range, 48°. Feb. 8, snow from 5¾ A. M. to 4 P. M.; amount of water, .11 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,437 miles.

On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, JOHN KENNEY, of No. 607 Hudson-street, with two accomplices, garroted a young man at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. Officer HOGAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who witnessed the occurrence, arrested the prisoner, but his accomplices escaped. The young man who was attacked refused to prosecute or even give his name, and the prisoner was committed by Judge COX on a charge of assault.

EDWARD THOMAS and THOMAS HUNT were held to answer at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, for breaking into the house of THOS. LAKEMER, of No. 40 East Eighteenth-street, and stealing clothing to the value of $204. The prisoners have already been to Sing Sing, and the bail fixed on their detention was $10,000.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, last evening, elected for President, in place of the late BERNARD HUNDT, Mr. JOHN FLEISCHMANN, of the Soreely Bund. The vacant position of a recording secretary was filled by the election of Mr. S. STARK to that position.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of ANTONIO BAGIOLI, who died last Saturday, and his daughter TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES, who died Feb. 5, 1867, will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and West Washington-place, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

The examination of JOHN EVERETT, proprietor of a wine-room in Fulton-street, under the market, was held, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN. The accused was arrested for neglecting to cancel United States revenue stamps upon liquor casks. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

In the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, EDWARD THOMAS was held to answer on a charge of passing a worthless check on the Stuyvesant Bank, purporting to be signed by SHERWIN & HERBERT for $17 35 on THOMAS HUNT, of No. 172 Eighth-avenue.

JOHN RYAN, aged forty, of No. 437 West Fortieth-street, was killed yesterday at WM. MANZER's saw-mill, at the foot of West Forty-fourth-street, by being struck in the face by a splinter of wood flying from a circular-saw. His body was removed to his residence for inquest by Coroner HERRMAN.

FRANCIS MCCABE, a laborer, forty years of age, yesterday fell from the top floor to the cellar of the new German Bank building, at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, receiving injuries which it is believed will prove fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN TAYLOR, convicted of grand larceny committed Jan. 16 at the warehouse of FRIEDMANS & LAUBERZING, was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, by Recorder HACKETT, to two years and six months in the State Penitentiary.

Mrs. JANE MCGRATH, aged 49, died yesterday at No. 553 Second-street, of injuries sustained on Saturday by striking her head against a sewing-machine in her own room while falling. She leaves seven young children. Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest.

A fire, caused by a defective flue, occurred yesterday, in the basement of the liquor-store of EDWARD FOWLER, No. 4 Delancey-street, doing a damage of $200 to stock and furniture, and injuring the building to same amount.

DENNIS MCGUIRE, 75 years of age, who lives at No. 17 Washington-street, was found yesterday morning in Duane-street, suffering from the cold, and was taken to the Park Hospital by the Police.

The New-York Turnverein has appointed a committee to prepare a plan for the building of a new Turn Hall on the newly-acquired property on Third and Fourth streets, near the Bowery.

JOHN BOYNTON, of No. 36 Columbia-street, died at the Park Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a fall into the East River, at Catherine Ferry, on the 8th inst., which produced pneumonia.

JOANNA SULLIVAN, of No. 38 Cherry-street, was run over yesterday at the corner of New Bowery and Roosevelt-street, and had her ankle broken. She was removed to the Park Hospital.

Five sudden deaths were reported yesterday to the Coroners as occurring in different parts of the City, from natural causes.

BROOKLYN.

A grand ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, in aid of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital fund. All the indications are that the affair will be a success, in every respect. The gentlemen who have the management have made preparations such as will insure the pleasure of all who attend.

EMMANUEL ELKIN LEWIN, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, Kingston, Jamaica, has just arrived in this city on a visit to his son, Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN. Mr. LEWIN has been an officer in the British Custom-house of the capital of Jamaica for seventeen years, having served during the administration of six Governors. He has a numerous circle of friends in this city and New-York, who will doubtless welcome his arrival with pleasure.

The good people of Brooklyn are not behind their neighbors in the matter of charitable works. This fact is again illustrated in the ready sale of tickets for the Charity Ball, which will occur on Thursday next at the Academy. The best society will be represented, and the affair will doubtless be one of the finest of the season. The proceeds are to be applied to the fund of the Homeopathic Dispensary, a very worthy institution, as every one well knows.

At the Revenue Collector's office for the Eastern District, there was, during the month of January, $1,138,838 collected.

Yesterday morning the premises No. 54 Clymer-street were damaged by fire to the extent of $800; insured for $1,000. The place was occupied by PATRICK BURNS as a grocery store.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Supervisors yesterday decided to locate the new Court-house at Mineola. This place is in the centre of the Island. The Supervisors propose to purchase from five to ten acres of land, and ask authority of the Legislature to raise on bonds of five, ten and fifteen years $250,000. Two buildings will be built—a Court-house with accommodations for County Clerk, Surrogate and Supervisors, in addition to the necessary Court-room, and the jail, which will be a strong building with all the modern improvements. Both buildings will be of brick, trimmed with stone. The bill which is to be introduced will appoint the present Supervisors Commissioners, with a clause declaring that they shall not be eligible to a re-election.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. J. RAY, one of the physicians who testified on the nature and peculiarities of insanity in the course of the trial of young WARE, recently convicted of the willful murder of his father, in Camden, has addressed a communication to Judge WOODHULL, before whom the case was tried, stating that the following conclusions arrived at by the doctor, form the basis on which prisoner's counsel seek a new trial. WARE, the prisoner, inherited what is called the insane temperament; his intellect was probably much below the average; he committed the homicide under the influence of the morbid elements in his constitution; in killing his father he thought he was doing a very justifiable act; he had no proper conceptions of right and wrong, as applied to his conduct; and, lastly, in the commission of the homicide he possessed no freedom of the will.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the Opera-house, Newark, to-morrow. Business meeting in the morning at 10 o'clock. The afternoon and evening sessions, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, will be addressed by Lucy Stone, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Messrs. C. B. Wilbour, Aaron M. Powell, John Whitehead, Esq., and other eminent speakers.

President MCCOSH, of Princeton College, will meet the New-Jersey Historical Society and the Newark Board of Trade at a reception in Newark, on next Friday evening. He will, during the evening, give a short address entitled "Short Historical Notes on Upper Schools in Europe and America."

A public meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth was held in Library Hall, last evening, for the purpose of raising contributions to aid the suffering people of France. Several prominent citizens, lay and clerical, were present. A few spirited addresses ending with an appeal were made, after which a substantial collection was taken up.

A conductor of an Elizabeth street railroad car named CLARKE LUSTER found a wallet containing $250 on the seat of his equipage, yesterday morning. He soon found the owner in the person of GEORGE WINTERS. How the latter rewarded the honest conductor has not transpired.

Notwithstanding that more than 2,000 operatives of Paterson were "paid off" on Saturday afternoon, not one arrest was made by the Police during the twenty-four hours succeeding, which fact indicates the improvement of Paterson morals.

Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER, rector of Grace Church, New-York, lectured in Newark last night. His subject was "Some Clues to Mormonism Discovered on the Spot."

There are nearly 500 laborers out of employment in Elizabethport, 300 of whom were customarily engaged on the coal docks.

An Indian clergyman, Rev. THOMAS DENNA, delivered a temperance lecture in Paterson on Sunday evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 13.—American Securities opened quiet and steady, becoming firm toward noon, and closed quiet and steady. Stocks were firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A.M.	1 P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	92⅛		92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛		92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
United States 10-40s	87¾ x c.		87¾
Ill. Central Railroad Shares	109½		109½
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	19	19
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	29		29

FRANKFORT, Feb. 14.—The market for United States Securities opened firm at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened dull and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened at 7⅝d. and closed at 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7¾d. and closed at 7¾d.@8d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for speculation and export. Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, for April delivery, 7½d. for Middling Uplands. BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened at 28s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. WHEAT—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, closed at 10s. 9d.@11s. 2d. CORN opened at 36s. ⅌ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Pork, 105s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, Feb. 13—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 18d. TALLOW opened at 45s. 3d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Arrived Feb. 13—Steamer *Rio Janeirio*, from New-York Jan. 25, with 970 bales of Cotton; bark *Bridgeport*, from New-Orleans Dec. 28, with 2,145 bales; bark *Agamemnon*, from New-Orleans Dec. 15, with 3,151 bales; ship *Agenor*, from New-Orleans Jan. 7, with 4,274 bales; ship *Alexander McNeil*, from New-Orleans Jan. 3, with 3,153 bales; ship *Nunquam Dormio*, from New-Orleans Jan. 3, with 3,406 bales; brig *R. B. Gove*, from Charleston Jan. 6, with 1,569 bales; brig *Wasp*, from Charleston Jan. 13, with 1,221 bales; ship *Almira*, from Galveston Dec. 13, with 2,838 bales; ship *Charlotte*, from Savannah Jan. 9, with 3,560 bales. Total, 26,287 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR active for low grades, which are scarce, and held higher; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 60; Extra Winter, $5 80; Double Extra Winter, $6. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45@$1 46; No. 3 at $1 35 @$1 36. CORN—White in good demand and higher at 52c.@53c., in warehouses; Mixed, on track, across the river, 46½c.@47c. OATS firmer at 49c.@52c., in bulk; 56c.@60c., sacked. BARLEY firm; Spring No. 1 at $1 05. RYE firm at $1@$1 03. WHISKY—Nothing done. PROVISIONS firm; only jobbing and order sales. PORK, $23@$23 25. Bulk SHOULDERS, 8¼c.@8¾c. Clear SIDES, 11¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, canvassed, 16¼c. LARD firm at 12¼c., in Kettle. HOGS, $7 25@$8. CATTLE steady at $2 75@$6 25. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at $1 23 cash; $1 24¼ seller March; afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN quiet at 51c., cash; 51¼c. seller March; afternoon dull. OATS firm at 48c.@48¼c. for No. 2. RYE firmer at 89c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 82c. HIGHWINES firm at 86¼c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $22 50@$22 62½, cash; $22 75@$22 87½ seller March. LARD 12¾c.@12⅞c., cash. Green SHOULDERS, 7¾c.@8c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 8c.@8¼. Live HOGS active, firm, and higher at $7@$7 95. CATTLE dull at $4 45@$6 87½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 1,059 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 935 bales; coastwise, 40 bales; sales, 485 bales; stock, 14,171 bales. FLOUR very active and firm; stock scarce. WHEAT active and firm, but prices unchanged; Choice White, $1 90@$2; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 85; Prime to Choice Red, $1 80@$2; Fair to Good, $1 50@$1 60; Common, $1 30@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60. CORN dull; White Southern, 86c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@81c. OATS dull at 60c. RYE dull at 90c.@$1. Mess PORK quiet and firm at $23@$23 50. BACON quiet and firm; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c.; Shoulders, 10¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17½c. LARD quiet at 13¼c. WHISKY dull at 93c.@94c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15¼c.@15½c.; do. Orleans, 15c. Quercitron BARK steady; No. 7 at $30. FLOUR less active; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 50@$1 60; White, $1 80@$1 82. RYE scarce; commands $1. CORN dull; Yellow, 78c.@79c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@77c. OATS in fair demand at 59c.@60c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 18c.; Refined, 24½c.@25c. WHISKY very quiet; Western Iron, 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Amber, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull; sales in car lots at 82c. OATS held at 57½c. for Western. BARLEY quiet at 95c.@$1 10 for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted, $1 70 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $31@$33, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c.@93c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 80, ⅌ ton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; Red, $1 33@$1 34. CORN advancing and in fair demand; Ear, 56c.@57c. RYE quiet and unchanged; sales at $1@$1 05. OATS advancing; No. 2 at 50c.@52c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and weak; $22 50 asked. LARD quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS dull and unsettled; asking 8½c.@10½c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; offering ½c. less; little demand at the rates. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; no sales. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 87c. EXCHANGE par.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 511,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 184,000 bushels; Barley, 205,000 bushels; Rye, 53,000 bushels; Rye-malt, 25,000 bushels; Barley-malt, 22,000 bushels; Peas, 690 bushels. FLOUR dull and steady. WHEAT in moderate demand; $1 37 bid for No. 2 Chicago; no sellers. CORN quiet; sales of 8 cars at 87c., on the track; 4 cars at 89c., in store. OATS and RYE inactive. BARLEY quiet; sales of 2 cars Canadian at 88c., delivered on the cars. SEEDS dull. PORK dull at $22 50@$23. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES inactive; nominally 91½c.@92c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—TOBACCO—Common to good Lug at $5 25@$6; low to medium Leaf at $6 25 @$10. BAGGING at 24c.@25c. COTTON quiet; Middling at 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family at $5 75. GRAIN firm. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork at $22 75. BACON—Shoulders at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides at 12c.; Clear Sides at 12¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 11c., and Clear Sides at 11¼c. LARD at 12½c.@14½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured at 16c.; plain at 15c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; Receipts, 2,895 bales; Shipments, 4,465 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 75@$8 75. CORN firm and scarce; sales at 73c. OATS steady at lower rates; quoted 67c. @70c. LARD unchanged. PORK, dull and nominally, $23 50@$24 50. BACON—Shoulders nominal; Sides quiet at 11¼c.@13c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Sides, 10½c. for Clear Rib, 12c. for Clear Sides.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—WHEAT entirely unchanged; receipts moderate. RYE quiet and firmly held, stock light. CORN dull; sales bag lot round Yellow, 87c. BARLEY firm with an upward tendency; sales 1,500 bushels Two-rowed State, old and new in store, 85c. OATS dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—COTTON active; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 24,266 bales; gross, 24,641 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,717 bales; to Barcelona, 1,246 bales; to Revel, 1,387 bales; coastwise, 1,277 bales; sales, 6,700 bales; stock, 276,383 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand fair and prices advanced; Extra at $1 52; No. 1 at $1 44. CORN, OATS and BARLEY steady. HOGS at $8 75@$9.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 5,786 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 3,222 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 101,936 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 5,195 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,063 bales; to the Continent, 484 bales; coastwise, 56 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 85,106 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,276 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 211 bales; coastwise, 1,361 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 37,096 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 1,074 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,726 bales; coastwise, 952 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 59,654 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 47½c. RESIN firm; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 10@$2 75. TAR steady at $1 65. COTTON quiet at 14c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red held nominally, $1 40. CORN more active; Shelled, 60c. OATS firmer at 53c. PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet, held $5 35@$5 40.

NORFOLK, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 3,269 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,210 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 8,440 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 378 bales; exports, coastwise, 480 bales; stock, 2,562 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.@15½c.; gross receipts, 1,550 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—COTTON quiet but firm at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales 680 bales and receipts 700 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Thuringia	Feb. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Ismailia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Nevada	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Feb. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Italy	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Columbia	Feb. 16	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	Feb. 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Germany, by the *Thuringia*, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, by the *Nevada*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:50 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, by the *Samaria*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M. For Hayti, by the *City of Port-au-Prince* at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Bienville from New-Orleans and Havana.—John Hastings, Jas. W. Russell, D. S. Flanagan, Wm. Wallace, L. E. Buckley, Samuel E. Mills, Emilio Molino Arce, Manl. F. d'Andrade, Manl. Silva y Leal, Franco Huncke, Ysedre Equia, Eugenico Yaaguine, Sandaleo Palmeiro, Enrique Reventos, Townsend Magraw, Solano Lutjo, Agpo. Sawson, Anto Acevedo, P. Francisco, Miss E. Hastings.

In steam-ship Hermann Livingston from Savannah.—Miss Alice M. Hardy, Miss H. Woodruff, Miss M. Woodruff, A. G. Cutler, H. B. Crosby, A. L. Smith, W. A. Hense, and eight in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:56 | Sun sets.....5:34 | Moon rises..2:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:14 | Gov. Island..4:03 | Hell Gate...5:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Riga, Clark, Bordeaux, Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Ships E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Tyro, Baker, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Veteran, Cathcart, Callao and Tumbes, Jos. Bishop & Co.; Meteor, Bromland, Cork or Salem, for order, French, Dodge & Co.

Brigs Antelope, Ramball, Havana, F. Talbot & Co.; Florence, Rye, Cienfuegos via Portland, Me., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Raven, Spencer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Clara and Agnes, (Br.,) Gannon, Humacos, P. R., Hallam, Watson & Co.; Alice Lea, Foster, Santiago de Cuba, Walls, Ball & Co.; Manilus, Todd, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. Nancy W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Laconia, Whitten, Newport, H. P. Brown & Co.; G. Grant, Bradshaw, Halifax, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Mary, Bernier, Port-au-Prince, Burney & Archibald.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Feb. 4, via Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Left in port of Havana, United States flag-ship Severn and frigate Congress, (the former had just arrived before the Bienville sailed.) Feb. 9, off Carrysfort, passed steam-ship Mississippi, hence for New-Orleans; 10th, lat. 31, lon. 79 40 W., exchanged signals with bark Sabina, (Br.,) bound N.

Steam-ship Hercules, Doughty, New-Orleans Feb. 5, with cotton to master. Put into this port short of coal; had moderate weather up to Hatteras; since then had heavy N. N. E. gales.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Lockwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Armenia, Harding, Boston, Feb. 9, in ballast to Hodges & Finota.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Had strong N. W. winds the entire passage; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Ernestine, to sail 1st of February.

Schr. Emma L. Porter, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Savanilla and Santa Martha 19 ds., with hides, &c., to D. De Castro & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage; split fore and main sails.

Schr. Robt. Myhan, Doane, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. M. G. Berry, Staples, Deer Isle, with fish to master.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Providence.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Daring, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, N., cloudy.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Baker, of steam-ship Bienville, reports: Monday, Feb. 13, at 1:40 P. M., 12 miles S. E. from Highlands, passed a black can buoy, marked No. 3, adrift; two large can buoys, one painted black, the other red and black stripes, also adrift. One spar buoy gone from the Bar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Arr. steamer Calabria, from Liverpool; bark Rachel, from Savannah; brigs Solecito, from Marseilles; Mary E. Ladd, from Savannah. Below, barks Mary Baker, from Miragoane; Jasper, from Mobile, and Jacinta, from Cienfuegos.

The British brig Marita, from West Indies, went ashore last night in Newcomb's Hollow, near Wellfleet. The crew were saved. The vessel had not bilged, and will probably get off.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13.—Arr. schrs. Ida Birdsall from New-York, and George Washington from Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Off the port, bark Celeste from St. Thomas.

Sld. bark Sabra Moses for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13.—A revenue cutter reports in Roads schrs. A. E. Carroll, John Farmer, Tookolito, Sunbeam, J. W. Haig, S. Carson, Estella Day, Maid of the Mist, S. E. Kelsey and M. Turner for Savannah; Queen, J. B. Myers, Rhodella Blew, R. J. Pettis, H. Allen, A. H. Cain, B. C. Leroy, D. Brittain, C. E. Elson, E. M. Lain, S. Lyman, S. Sharpe, A. G. Ireland, Ocean Traveler and Freddie Walton, for Northern ports.

Arr. Bark Aquidneck, from Rio for Baltimore; brig Chowan, from Pernambuco for Baltimore, and bark Northwood, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore. The Captain of the bark Northwood fell overboard three days out from Rio and was drowned.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 13.—Arr. brig Thomas Owen, from Cuba, bound to New-York.

The steamer Whitney, from Wilmington, for New-Orleans, arrived and proceeded directly to sea.

Thirty schooners took refuge in the Breakwater during the gale on Sunday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, from New-York. Sld. Saturday, steam-ship George Washington, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.—Arr. steamer Corinthian, from Glasgow, at 11½ this morning; passed steamer Peruvian, yesterday afternoon, 120 miles out.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13.—Arr. schr. Etowah, from Charleston.

Cld. bark Lord Stanley, for Liverpool; ship Gov. Morton, for New-York; brig Peri, for Boston; and schrs. George C. Morris, for Philadelphia; Mary D. Ireland, for Fernandina.

Spoken.

Feb. 1, off St. Nicholas Mole, spoke schr. Abbe H. Brown, from Provincetown, for Baracoa.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Feb. 2, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, landed mails and passengers and sailed for Hamburg.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde today.

Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The schr. Catharine & John, from New-Brunswick, bound to Matanzas, was recently abandoned water-logged. The crew were saved by a vessel which has brought them to Plymouth.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Tea Service, Forks,
Spoons and Fancy Articles, for
WEDDING PRESENTS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
Waltham Watches.
THESE WATCHES CANNOT BE EXCELLED BY ANY WHICH CAN BE BOUGHT AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
McGIBBON & CO.,
BECAUSE OF REMOVAL ABOUT MARCH 1,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

BEEBE'S RANGES
NO. 1, LARGE SIZE, $55. NO. 0, SECOND SIZE, $50.
including Water-Back and Setting. At these prices it will pay landlord or tenant to throw away any other partly wornout Range, as the cost of the exchange can be saved in fuel, repairs and vexation, in a single year. Ask your cook which is the best Range, and the answer is invariably
BEEBE'S.
Made and put up by JANES & KIRTLAND,
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GILES'
SUN-FLOWER
CREAM
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
Depot, WM. M. GILES, No. 189 6TH-AV., corner 13th-st.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 CENTS A POT.